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Andorra 8.50 F Iceland ... 175 IcR Oman ... 1.000 Rials
Antilles ... 10 F F Iran ... 115 Rials Poland ... 19.000 Zl.
Austria ... 25 S Israel ... NIS 4.50 Portugal ... 180 Esc.
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Belgium ... 55 B Fr Jordan ... 1 JD Rep. of Ireland .85 P
Bulgaria ... 40 Leva Kenya ... Shs 45 Reunion ... 10 F.F.
Cyprus ... C £ 1.00 Kuwait ... 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 8.00 R
Czechoslovakia 35 Kr Lebanon ... U.S.$1.50 Spain ... 175 Ptas
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Finland ... 12.00 F.M. Macao ... 185 Pac Tunisia ... 1.000 Dm
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Magic Johnson Has AIDS Virus And Is Giving Up Basketball

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INGLEWOOD, California — Magic Johnson, who led the Los Angeles Lakers to five professional basketball championships and has been one of the most popular athletes in the United States for the past decade, said Thursday he had tested positive for the AIDS virus and was retiring from sports.

"Because of the HIV virus that I have, I will have to retire from the Lakers today," Johnson said at a dramatic press conference. "I just want to make clear that I don't have the AIDS disease."

Johnson, 32, made the announcement at the Forum, where he dazzled fans for 12 seasons with his brilliant play and captivating smile. He said he would dedicate his life to working for AIDS education, and continuing to work in basketball.

"I plan on going on, living for a long time, bugging you guys," Johnson, a three-time most valuable player in the NBA, told a room-full of reporters, his voice choking with emotion at one point. Otherwise he was as poised as he always had been on the court. "I guess I get to enjoy some of the other sides of living that, because of practice and what not, I miss.

"I will miss the battles and I will miss the wars and I will miss you guys, but life goes on."

He added: "I always wanted, after it was over, to just live a normal life. I think I can still be a part of the game, working with the league, working with the team. Basketball will still be a part of my life. I just won't be a part of the Lakers."

Johnson said his wife, whom he married in September, "is healthy" and had tested negative for the AIDS virus.

At the Forum he was flanked by NBA Commissioner David Stern, team officials and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the all-time great Lakers center.

There was no immediate information on how Johnson may have contracted the virus. He said he learned he had the virus because of a life insurance policy-related test.

"I want young people to realize they can practice safe sex," said Johnson. "Sometimes you can be a little naive and think it could never happen to you."

He said he would miss the basketball lifestyle. "Most of all, what I will miss is the camaraderie I have with the guys, being one of the fellows," he said.

Johnson missed the Lakers' first three games this season because of what was described as the flu. On Monday, he was cleared to begin practicing.

At 6 foot, 9 inches (2.06 meters), Johnson — whose real first name is Earvin — revolutionized the point-guard position after leading Michigan State to the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship as a sophomore in 1979.

He leaves the game with a league-record 9,921 assists, having broken Oscar Robertson's career standard last season.

On Oct. 18-19, Johnson led the Lakers in the McDonald's Open, a four-team international exhibition in Paris. He was named the tournament's most valuable player. After returning to the United States, however, Johnson commented that he had brought home a case of the flu.

On Oct. 29, when the Lakers announced he would miss the opener, team spokesman John Black said Johnson was suffering from "dehydration and fatigue caused by an influenza virus."

Earlier this week, Johnson told the Los Angeles Times he thought he had recently lost weight, and was afraid to weigh himself. He also said he felt weak.

"Your legs and wind are the first things that go," he said. "So the

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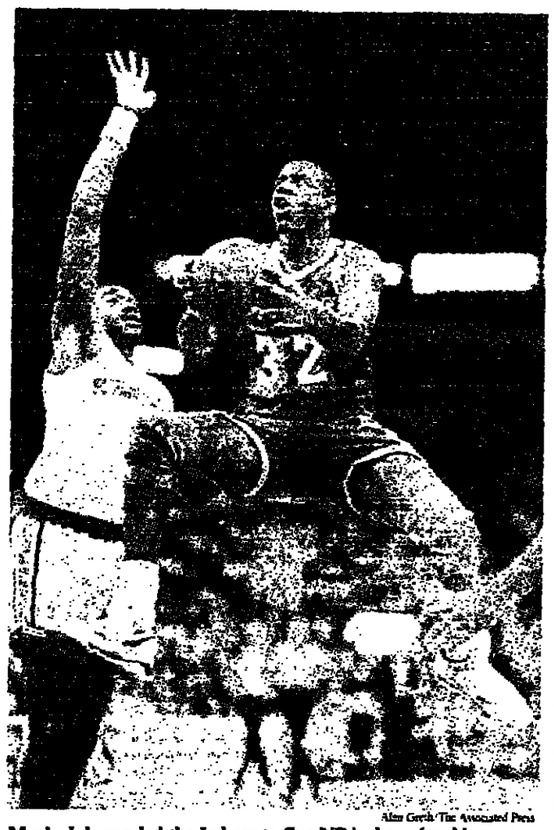


Allen Green/The Associated Press

Magic Johnson led the Lakers to five NBA championships.

NATO Must Prepare To Open Membership To the East, U.S. Says

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

ROME — The United States told allied governments on Thursday that NATO may need someday to extend alliance membership and protection to former Warsaw Pact adversaries.

Such a sweeping extension of NATO across Europe is much too radical a step for the alliance to take soon, European officials said.

But "in the long run we'll let them in," a Bush administration official said, discussing security fears among East European governments about instability that could spill over from the Soviet Union.

Until recently the Kremlin has opposed any talk of moving NATO's scope eastward, but Moscow's objections have evaporated as Soviet leaders increasingly view NATO as nonthreatening and as offering help in stabilizing the old Soviet western perimeter.

Many Western planners are wary of giving security guarantees to East European nations that have many outstanding border disputes. Premature Western promises might even encourage recklessness in some cases, officials said.

The suggestion that the alliance should eventually consider expanding its security guarantees to the Soviet border, and perhaps beyond it, was discussed in talks between President George Bush and other allied leaders at the NATO summit meeting here, officials said.

The main business of the two-day session is to put the finishing touches on the post-Cold War military dispositions and political role of the 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization as the main forum for Western security policy-making.

In a strong show of unanimity, the allies approved a reorganization that preserves the alliance's military integration and should reconcile U.S. emphasis on NATO and the need to leave the door open for an eventual defense role for the European Community.

NATO's new strategy — the rationale for keeping U.S. and other allied forces together in Europe — emphasizes, as expected, the reassuring aspects of the new European balance of power.

An earlier formulation of the alliance's position on using nuclear weapons — that are "weapons of last resort" — has been dropped. A NATO official said the reason was that Western leaders sought to make the contingency "even more remote" that such arms would be used in Europe.

The draft of the NATO declaration was disclosed Thursday, a day in advance of its planned release at the meeting's close.

Also confirmed is an alliance plan to work closely with Soviet and East European military and political leaders to prevent new tensions.

Freed of a massive Soviet threat, Western governments plan to cut their military forces and nuclear arsenals, leaving only a small number of U.S. nuclear bombs in Europe.

NATO's new thrust will be to head off conflicts by the threat of force before local tensions escalate into war. Instead of confrontation across a single front with a major adversary, future NATO units will be "multidirectional."

Instead of the strategy of flexible response, including early possible use of nuclear weapons, NATO's new doctrine relies on smaller, multinational and highly mobile units.

This military concept is "so new we only have adjectives for and no nouns yet to replace "forward defense," a U.S. official said.

For a major war, the alliance would have to mobilize reserves and move them to the front. This would include U.S. forces that have to cross the Atlantic.

"We need to be able to build up and build down as circumstances warrant," a NATO official said. The official said that NATO leaders have simply set a framework, but that working out the details

See NATO, Page 4

St. Petersburg, Burying Revolution, Hails Rebirth

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

ST. PETERSBURG — History came almost full circle Thursday in this magical city of czars and revolutionaries, poets and bureaucrats, 74 years after the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia in November 1917.

For the last seven decades, the Communists have celebrated their revolution by staging a grandiose military parade outside the Winter Palace, the last stronghold of the provisional government that ruled Russia for eight months after the overthrow of the czar.

The city's Communist elite would gather on a podium in Palace Square as hundreds of thousands of workers streamed past waving Soviet flags and carrying red banners proclaiming the inevitable victory of socialism over imperialism.

Today, the square was taken over by a bewildering variety of anti-Communist groups, from monarchists to anarchists to Hare Krishnas, hailing the collapse of the world's first Communist state while disagreeing on practically everything else.

The participants in a day of festivities commemorating the rebirth of the former Russian capital as St. Petersburg after 70 years as Leningrad included the pretender to the Russian throne, Vladimir Kirillovich Romanov, a grand duke, who had flown in from Paris for the occasion.

"Peter the Great founded this city as the most European of Russian cities, recalled Anatoli A. Sobchak, the mayor of St. Petersburg in a speech to the crowd. "He wanted it to be a window onto Europe. We now have the task of reopening Russia's window onto Europe."

Communism may have collapsed, but the mood of St. Petersburg seems brittle and unpredictable. Residents spend hours every day standing in line for bread and other necessities.

The gap between rich and poor is growing, with glittering Western currency shops on Nevsky Prospekt alongside empty state stores and crumbling apartment buildings.

The heady days of last August, when half a million demonstrators crammed into Palace Square to denounce the abortive coup by Communist hard-liners, have given way to apathy mixed with a smoldering, undirected anger.

The growing economic chaos and atmosphere of political uncertainty has led some observers to compare the situation with the interlude of ineffective democracy between the two revolutions of 1917. If Mr. Sobchak and other democratically elected Russian leaders are unable to consolidate the country's fledgling democracy with tangible economic progress, they, too, could be swept from power by ruthless demagogues.

"Our country is entering a new time of troubles," said Nina Ivanova, 65, as she paused to buy a nationalist Russian newspaper in Palace Square. "Sobchak and the democrats have moved into the same offices vacated by the Communists, but otherwise nothing has changed. Politicians are all the same. They promise everything and deliver nothing. We need someone who will look after the people first — and only then take care of themselves."

Thursday's festivities, titled *Vivat St. Petersburg*, or Long Live St. Petersburg, were

See HOLIDAY, Page 2

For Bush, a Gentle Reprieve

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

ROME — President George Bush fairly bounded out of the double glass doors of the American ambassador's palatial residence, Villa Taverna, extending his hand to Prime Minister John Major of Britain and crying, "Hello John!"

As the two men posed for cameras, glancing upward and commenting on the clear blue Roman skies for lack of anything else to say in that peculiarly uncomfortable moment known as a photo op, Mr. Bush seemed visibly relieved.

After all, here he was in Rome, bonding with a fellow member of the club of world leaders, in which the president considers himself honorary chairman, and not back in Washington, where he had been hearing nothing but criticism of his domestic policies.

Instead of questions about unemployment lines, civil rights, abortion and the business dealings of former members of his staff, reporters here asked about subjects Mr. Bush likes: East-West relations and the future of Europe.

Of course, this is just the sort of jaunt overseas that has drawn Democratic political fire to the peripatetic Mr. Bush, as his opponents try to paint him as being focused on foreign affairs at the expense of American taxpayers.

Although Mr. Bush could hardly have canceled a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in response to domestic political pressure, as he did a visit to the Far East that had been planned for later this month, this is the first foreign trip during his presidency

See BUSH, Page 4

A Soviet Holiday Without Meaning, Old or New

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — It was not just the absence of fireworks, or of a military parade after decades of martial displays in Red Square in Moscow. It was not the ghosts of so many party apparatchiks standing grim-faced in overcoats and hats atop Lenin's tomb, wondering what had become of their empire. It was not even that so many thousands had to spend their day off Thursday in line for bread.

The once-revered Revolution Day was barren in another way, a holiday without meaning, a reminder that many Soviet citizens have lost the ideology that nourished and enveloped them for decades with nothing now to stand in its place.

As this beleaguered nation struggles to remake itself, with the old system crumbling and nothing yet in its place, Thursday's holiday seemed to highlight the sense of drift that has left so many with nothing to hold onto beyond the hope of survival.

"My parents really believed in communism, in socialism, in Lenin," shrugged Gaiana Oganisyan, 16, as she licked an ice cream cone a short distance from Red Square. "We — well, frankly, I would say we believe in nothing."

Nearby, a small crowd of mostly older Muscovites gathered in front of KGB headquarters to mourn the victims of Stalinism and listen to a brief Russian Orthodox Mass. Katia Kotava, 56, listened and cried for the relatives she lost in brutal, frigid labor camps, for her mother who died in Siberian exile, and, she said, for her own 36 years of labor that have left her with nothing but the clothes she was wearing and the boots on her feet.

Across the Moscow River, a few thousand diehard Communists and Russian nationalists, mostly of an older generation, gathered to celebrate the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, even though the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, had banned all activities of the Communist Party. Democracy, said a worker from the Hammer and Sickle machine factory, means "the rule of poverty, and of speculation that now is called 'business.'"

With the crumbling of the old system, said a 55-year-old woman who would not give her full name, "I have lost the certainty I had in the future."

But most Muscovites ignored both demonstrations, choosing to spend this holiday-by-inertia with friends or family, or waiting in lines.

Rick Wilking/Reuters

President François Mitterrand of France, left, directing the NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, and President George Bush as they arrived in Rome on Thursday for the alliance meeting.

Kiosk

House Approves Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House of Representatives on Thursday approved a major civil rights bill that would make it easier for victims of job discrimination to seek redress.

The vote was 381 to 38 in favor of the legislation, which the Senate passed last week. The bill was the product of long negotiations between the White House and Senate sponsors.

The measure now goes to President George Bush, who has said he will sign it.

General News

Angry American voters give outsiders the upper hand as economy worsens. Page 3.

Jets attacked four Croatian towns, while the army gave Dubrovnik an ultimatum. Page 2.

Now they're for sale: Soviet nuclear blasts. Page 3.

Crossword Page 9.
Weather Page 2.

Business/Finance

GATT said progress was made on the key farm issue. Page 11.

IBM and Intel will design chips together. Page 11.

Dow Close

Up 15.65
3,054.11

The Dollar In New York

DM	1.6425
Pound	1.77
Yen	130.05
FF	5.6115

LEISURE

Britain has long prided itself on what the critic Milton Shulman once dubbed "the least-worst television in the world." How much of that superlative will be left once the current deregulatory whirlwind has passed? Meanwhile, U.S. public television, faced with financing cuts and other problems, may be going Hollywood. Pages 8 and 9.

Maxwell Firm's Stock Slides

Share Price Drops 39% Despite Company's Intervention

By Steven Prokesch
New York Times Service

LONDON — The stock price of the debt-burdened Maxwell Communication Corp. plunged 38.8 percent Thursday, despite the publishing company's announcement of a $265 million asset sale, pledges of support from its banks and a key executive promotion.

The Maxwell family, whose global publishing empire includes Maxwell Communication, obviously had hoped these announcements would calm investors in the aftermath of the death of its founder, Robert Maxwell.

Mr. Maxwell's body was found Tuesday in the Atlantic Ocean off the Canary Islands, where he had been on a yachting trip. Spanish coroners have ruled that Mr. Maxwell, 68, died of heart failure before falling overboard.

The company announced it would sell its 56 percent stake in Berlitz International Inc., the language products and services company, to Japan's Fukutake Publishing Co. for $265 million. It is believed to be close to consummating the sale of its computer-books unit for $160 million.

Maxwell Communication said it was pursuing other divestitures. If these occurred, it said it would probably abandon plans to spin off its American operations as a separate public company. Those operations include the Macmillan Inc. book publisher, P.F. Collier Inc. encyclopedias and Official Airline Guides Inc. travel information.

"Provided satisfactory prices can be negotiated," the company said, referring to the sale of some assets, "the proposals regarding the demerger of the group's U.S. operations are now less likely to proceed than had hitherto been envisaged."

The statement left unclear whether this meant that the company's financial health was so grave that it might have to part with some of its main U.S. businesses. But in New York, Robert Pirie, one of the Maxwell family's investment advisers, said this was not the case.

Quite the contrary, the company believes its financial position is more manageable than thought in July, when it said it might resort to the spin-off, said Mr. Pirie, president of Rothschild Inc. "It is highly unlikely that the main businesses would go."

He noted that the company's next big loan payment is $750 million, due in October. He added that with the prices the company has been getting for assets it has sold, it now believes it can make that payment by selling relatively peripheral businesses.

The company said Thursday that previous sales of North American businesses in the past seven weeks had raised about $214.5 million.

Analysts speculated that virtually all of the nonnewspaper assets held by the private companies might also be put on the auction block. These include interests in soccer teams, a film company and a market-research concern.

Maxwell Communication also announced that David Shaffer has been named its chief operating officer. He has been Macmillan's presi-

See MAXWELL, Page 2

Kevin Maxwell faces a daunting challenge. Page 13.

Family orders investigation of yacht's crew. Page 2.

Hong Kong to Force 59 Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — British authorities will deport 59 Vietnamese refugees on Saturday in the first forcible repatriation of boat people since a similar operation caused an international outcry almost two years ago.

Government spokesmen said Thursday that 20 men, 16 women and 23 children would be put aboard a Hercules C-130 transport plane and flown to Hanoi Saturday morning.

They will be the first of tens of thousands of Vietnamese who are to be repatriated against their will under a recent agreement between Britain, which governs Hong Kong, and Vietnam.

About 64,000 Vietnamese refugees are in Hong Kong. Only about 2,100 of the refugees in the camps here have persuaded the authorities that they are political refugees with a well-founded fear of mistreatment should they return.

In a well-planned media operation, reporters will follow the refugees sailing through Hong Kong harbor to Kai Tak Airport on Friday and watch their departure Saturday morning.

Hundreds of security personnel from the Royal Hong Kong Police Force and the Correctional Services Department will take part in the operation. A spokesman for Hong Kong's Security Branch said the officers would be unarmed.

The United States, which opposes the forced repatriation, says it does not want to see British

See DEPORT, Page 4

Fearing Reprisals, American Men Are Toeing the Sexually Correct Line at Work

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — The new U.S. sensitivity to sexual harassment is stirring men to rethink the protocols of working with women.

Out of respect for women or out of fear of recrimination, they say they are trying harder to keep lewd jokes, raunchy language and the voyeur in their blood to themselves.

Some rules are clear, said more than three dozen men interviewed here recently, including business owners, laborers, clerks and students preparing to join the workforce. Female coworkers are not to be propositioned, pinched or fondled. The men say that they would not proffer promotions or raises in return for sexual favors, and that they do not make remarks about legs or breasts.

But other matters are not so clear: whether to ask female colleagues out, how to address them, whether to comment on their appearance. For the most part, the men said, they choose caution, not all of them happily.

"Now you've got to be defensive as hell," said Louis Regnier, the 63-year-old president of a downtown real estate firm with 20 employees, a third of them women. "You can say, 'You look great today,' and get some screwball saying that's a sexist remark."

Vincent Del Nero, 30, construction manager for an electrical contractor, said: "You have to be more reserved. I'm treating women in the office less like friends. It means the workplace is less fun now. You can't kid around as much."

Some of the restraint and tension among men here is a result of the Clarence Thomas-Anita F. Hill hearings in October: Everyone interviewed said he watched them. But the men say it also emerges from the sea changes in society that have brought so many women into the work force.

Providence, a city of 161,000 at the center of New England's economic renaissance and subsequent collapse, provides a barometer of men's changing attitudes. Women poured into the workforce here, driving the growth of employment in the services, though that is abating now with 9 percent unemployment and the collapse of banking institutions. They also drive trucks, have joined construction crews and the police force, and a few have reached the pinnacles of business, the professions and government.

The city's residents come from clashing cultures that contribute to confusion about women. A shrinking minority of Yankee patricians controls the oldest institutions, banks at the Hospital Trust Co. and plays golf at the Agawam Hunt club. Second- and third-generation Irish and Italians vie for control of state and local government, and newer arrivals — blacks, Hispanics, Cambodians and Laotians — have been moving into blue-collar and menial jobs.

"The stereotype of Italian men is that they're warm-hearted," said Sheldon S. Sollosy, president of the Providence branch of Manpower Inc., the temporary services firm. "They think nothing of putting an arm around a woman. Should they do that? The answer might be they should only do it to Italian women."

Age is an issue, too. "I say 'dear,' and 'honey,'" said Mr. Sollosy, who is 64. "Somebody else might do the same thing and it would be construed altogether differently."

Rhode Island has its own stories dealing with sexual harassment, a few of them unusual. One court case concerns the complaint of a warehouse worker who was dismissed after a female co-worker accused him of displaying his buttocks.

At Brown University, a 15-minute walk up College Hill from downtown, some female students last year covered their restroom walls with names of male students they deemed guilty

See PROTOCOL, Page 4

Refugees being helped to safety Thursday by reservists of the Yugoslav Army near the besieged town of Vukovar in eastern Croatia.

Air Force Intensifies Attacks on Croatia

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslav Air Force jets hit targets across Croatia on Thursday in the heaviest air raids of the civil war, Croatian officials said.

Fighting intensified as European Community officials prepared to meet Friday to decide whether to impose economic sanctions against the republic of Serbia and to suspend efforts to restore peace.

Commanders of Serbian-led federal army forces besieging the Adriatic port of Dubrovnik demanded that Croatians defending the city surrender or face heavy retaliation.

Davor Domazet, a spokesman at the Zagreb headquarters of the Croatian National Guard, said 100 federal planes flew missions. "This is the biggest single air attack on Croatia," he said.

The planes attacked Osijek, the main town in eastern Croatia that borders Serbia, and fired rockets at Varazdin airport north of Zagreb, the Croatian capital.

Rockets hit an electricity plant and an army storage dump seized by Croatia this week in Delnice. They also hit the central towns of Slavonski Brod and Saborsko and nearby villages and Valpovo in eastern Croatia.

Dubrovnik city authorities said they were ignoring the army's ultimatum, issued at peace talks on Wednesday.

Pero Poljanic, the mayor of Dubrovnik, said: "They did not make a concrete threat but they said we would bear the responsibility for all that follows, that every one of our bullets would be answered with a volley and every one of our grenades answered with 50."

About 50,000 men, women and children have been trapped in Dubrovnik since the army and navy sealed it off on Oct. 1.

The army said Thursday that it would not attack Dubrovnik's historic old town, deemed a world treasure by the United Nations, but vowed to root out Croatian fighters using the city as a base.

Belgrade radio said Croatian militias attacked areas around Okucani, Lipik and Stara and Nova Gradiska close to the closed Zagreb-Belgrade highway. It said Serbian-led forces returned fire.

EC foreign ministers, who are at the NATO summit meeting in Rome, are to decide Friday whether to impose sanctions against Serbia, the only one of the six feuding republics that has refused to sign an EC peace plan.

The plan would turn Yugoslavia into a looser grouping of its republics. Serbian leaders want changes to let Serbs in Croatia remain part of the same state as Serbia.

Diplomatic sources in Brussels, the EC headquarters, said the EC was likely to order sanctions on Friday and adjourn peace talks under way in The Hague.

Sanctions could range from cancellation of cooperation agreements to an oil embargo.

Maxwell Relatives Order Investigation Of Yacht's Crew

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands — Spanish coroners have released the body of Robert Maxwell, the British press baron, to his family after declaring that Mr. Maxwell, 68, died of natural causes, officials said Thursday.

A spokesman at the British Consulate in Las Palmas said the death certificate signed Thursday listed the cause of death as heart failure.

It was expected that Mr. Maxwell would be buried in Jerusalem. Sources at the Israeli daily newspaper Ma'ariv said he would be buried in the Jewish cemetery on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem.

Mr. Maxwell's widow Betty and other family members were expected to accompany the body when it leaves Gando Airport, south of the Grand Canary capital.

(AP, Reuters)

■ Doubts of Family

Marlise Simons of The New York Times reported earlier from Las Palmas:

Private investigators and members of the Maxwell family have raised strong doubts about the preliminary version of events coming from Spanish authorities that holds that the publisher suffered a heart attack and fell overboard while the vessel was under way.

Searching for clues to explain Mr. Maxwell's sudden disappearance from his yacht, apparently before dawn Tuesday, the family has ordered an extensive investigation into the background of the yacht's 13 crew members. Besides the crew, Mr. Maxwell was the only passenger, the family said.

"To put it plainly, we need to know whether someone tried to do him harm," said a close associate of the Maxwell family. "We need to know if anyone was put on board for a purpose."

He said that in the mind of Maxwell's sons and associates, there are things that arouse suspicion.

For one, he said, investigators have pointed to the shape and the security features of the yacht, the Lady Ghislaine, 180 feet long and 32 feet wide (about 55 by 10 meters).

"I know that boat inside out," said a friend of the family, "it has tremendous bannisters everywhere, like an ocean liner. You just cannot fall over. Even if you fell over, in most places you would probably hit yourself on a deck below."

For the same reason, the family friend said, it was hard to believe that Mr. Maxwell could have fallen down on deck and slipped underneath the railings. "Not him, not a man of his formidable size. He would not fit."

Investigators hired by the family were on their way to Tenerife where the yacht is anchored to inspect the video system, one of a number of security features on the yacht. Video cameras on the ship can monitor passages and rooms below deck, according to a member of the Maxwell staff.

But he added that the cameras are mainly used while the ship is in port and he did not know if they were switched on as the vessel was moving.

On Wednesday morning, the judge in charge of the case also questioned Mrs. Maxwell about her husband's health. Samuel Pisar, Mr. Maxwell's lawyer, said by telephone that his client

'To put it plainly, we need to know whether someone tried to do him harm.'

An associate of the Maxwell family.

"never had a sign of a heart condition."

"Sure, he was badly overweight and he had a propensity to get colds which linger because he has only one lung that is fully functioning," Mr. Pisar said. Mr. Maxwell had part of a lung removed during an operation 36 years ago.

Mr. Pisar said that on doctor's orders, Mr. Maxwell had canceled a dinner address scheduled for Monday night. "The doctor told him not to fly until his cold was better," Mr. Pisar said.

Despite his cold, though, Mr. Maxwell was seen by crew members on deck at about 4:25 A.M. during the night he disappeared. While Mr. Maxwell has a reputation for working at all hours, November nights in the Canary Islands are often cool.

Although some friends of Mr. Maxwell have suggested that he might have drowned while taking a swim, reporting that he sometimes did so without telling the crew, this version of events was ruled out by the yacht's captain, Gus Rankin.

The captain said the ship kept moving all night until it anchored at 9:30 A.M. off Tenerife and that Mr. Maxwell would not have jumped off to swim in the dark while it was under way.

Mr. Maxwell's naked body was found Tuesday afternoon. An official at the air rescue service said that it was common for bodies to be found in the water without clothes because they were often washed away by waves.

Mr. Pisar is among Mr. Maxwell's associates who dismiss any thought that the publisher might have taken his own life because of financial difficulties.

"I spoke to him by phone at least four times on Tuesday," said Mr. Pisar. "The last time I spoke to him was almost 11 at night. He was his normal ebullient and confident self. There was no indication that he was distressed, troubled or concerned."

Kevin Maxwell, who has succeeded his father as chairman of Maxwell Communication Corp., said in London that his father had gone cruising on the yacht because he wanted to get rid of a cold.

"Fairly frequently, for him, he would go off to the boat, particularly when he had a cold," Kevin Maxwell said. "He liked the sun."

"He was in terrific spirits," he added.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kurdish Rebels Repel Iraqi Advance

SHAQLAWA, Iraq (Reuters) — Kurdish Pesh Merga guerrillas repelled an Iraqi Army advance along a main road in the oil-producing Kirkuk region of northern Iraq on Tuesday, inflicting heavy casualties, the Kurdish leader Jalal Talabani said.

Mr. Talabani, leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, said five guerrillas were killed and 15 wounded in the clash with two Iraqi divisions trying to push north on Tuesday. The Iraqi Army had only recently withdrawn from the area, about 30 kilometers (18 miles) east of Kirkuk.

Guerrillas from seven of the eight parties allied in the Kurdistan Front inflicted heavy casualties, Mr. Talabani said. The area has been the scene of numerous skirmishes between Kurdish and government forces in recent months.

Canadian House Backs Gun Control

OTTAWA (UPI) — The House of Commons on Thursday overwhelmingly approved a gun control bill, voting 189 to 14 in favor of a measure that would ban or restrict military assault weapons, ban automatic weapons and restrict some semiautomatic weapons. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The legislation would also require prospective gun owners to present two references when applying for a firearms acquisition certificate and wait 28 days before receiving it. The waiting period would give the police time to screen applicants and determine if they have completed mandatory firearms training.

Thailand Cautions Khmer Rouge

BANGKOK (UPI) — Thailand will stop the Khmer Rouge and other Cambodian resistance groups if they attempt to force refugees back to Cambodia instead of following a United Nations repatriation plan, General Charan Kullavanijaya, head of the National Security Council, said Thursday.

General Charan also warned that delays by major countries in pledging funds and making preparations for the UN repatriation could imperil the peace plan. He said that Thailand was concerned by indications that some of the Cambodian resistance groups were trying to force refugees to go to their "liberated areas" inside Cambodia instead of allowing them to choose their destination under the UN plan.

Israeli Attacks Continue in Lebanon

NABATIYEH, Lebanon (AP) — Israeli troops and their allies pounded villages in southern Lebanon with artillery for a third straight day Thursday, sources said, and Israeli jets attacked what they identified as a Palestinian guerrilla base.

Commandos of Israel's proxy militia, the South Lebanon Army, also took two villagers from the town of Yohmor and dynamited their one-story house, security sources said. Another resident was taken by a second militia patrol later in the day, the sources said.

Yohmor, about two miles (three kilometers) north of Israel's self-declared security zone in southern Lebanon, is a stronghold of the Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim Hezbollah, the militant Party of God. The group has escalated guerrilla warfare against Israelis and militia troops since Arab-Israeli peace talks began in Madrid on Oct. 30.

Strikers Target Greek Austerity Plan

ATHENS (AP) — More than 1 million workers staged a strike on Thursday to protest government austerity measures and efforts to streamline the state bureaucracy.

The strike was called by the Socialist-dominated General Confederation of Greek Workers and the Civil Servants union, which have a combined membership of more than 1.7 million. Government ministries were closed and most transportation and services were paralyzed by the walkout.

Strikers were protesting increased unemployment and changes by the conservative government of Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, including the closing or privatization of debt-ridden state enterprises and the transfer of public employees to more productive posts.

For the Record

Soccer hooligans in Düsseldorf, upset after their team lost a match, tried to attack a camp of 500 Gypsies on Thursday but were stopped by the police, who briefly detained about 170 of the fans. *(Reuters)*

The new prime minister of Turkey, Suleyman Demirel, pledged after his appointment Thursday to form a coalition to fight inflation and end a Kurdish rebellion "with compassion." Mr. Demirel's True Path Party narrowly outpolled President Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party in elections last month. *(Reuters)*

Correction

An article in the Nov. 2-3 issue incorrectly described an auctioned diamond. The largest diamond ever auctioned, 101.84 carats, was sold in November 1990.

TRAVEL UPDATE

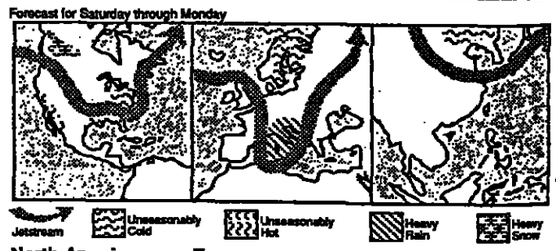
The main airport in the breakaway Turkish republic in northern Cyprus closed Thursday for maintenance and repairs, Turkey's Anatolian News Agency said. Scheduled and charter flights to Ercan airport, made only by Turkish companies, will fly to Gecitkale airport, 50 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of Nicosia, until Nov. 21. *(Reuters)*

Britain cannot build enough roads to cope with the increase in traffic projected for the next century, a report said Thursday. The Association of County Councils called for higher gasoline taxes, toll roads and better public transport to curb use of cars. *(Reuters)*

Kenya Airways will begin flights to Johannesburg on Dec. 4, operating two flights a week from Nairobi, airline officials said. *(AFP)*

The Weather

Forecast for Saturday through Monday



North America

An Atlantic Coast storm could bring wind, rain and snow to New York City this weekend. It will be chilly. The cold will ease in the Midwest, perhaps with brief rain and snow in Chicago and Detroit. California will still be dry and warm.

Europe

Paris to London will be brisk with a stray shower or two Saturday. Sunday will be dry and cool. Germany will be colder this weekend with snow showers in the Alps by Sunday. Heavy rains will douse Italy and western Yugoslavia this weekend.

Asia

Tokyo will have a cool weekend with clouds and perhaps a time of rain. A blustery chill will grip Beijing and Seoul. While cool rain may dampen Taipei Saturday, it will be mainly dry this weekend in Hong Kong. Thunderstorms will break out in Singapore.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	14/57	11/52	s	17/62	8/46	s
Amsterdam	11/52	5/41	sh	8/46	2/35	sh
Ankara	13/55	-2/29	pc	12/53	1/34	pc
Athens	20/68	13/55	c	18/64	10/50	t
Barcelona	17/62	3/37	s	16/61	7/44	c
Belgrade	16/61	7/44	s	16/61	6/43	c
Berlin	11/52	5/41	r	8/46	3/37	sh
Brussels	10/50	5/41	sh	8/46	3/37	s
Budapest	13/55	6/43	c	11/52	4/39	sh
Copenhagen	7/44	3/37	sh	5/41	2/35	c
Costa Del Sol	23/73	12/53	s	22/71	11/52	s
Dublin	8/46	3/37	sh	8/46	2/35	c
Edinburgh	9/48	4/39	sh	8/46	3/37	sh
Florence	14/57	3/37	s	13/55	2/35	pc
Frankfurt	10/50	3/37	sh	9/48	2/35	sh
Geneva	11/52	6/43	c	9/48	3/37	sh
Helsinki	9/48	4/39	r	9/48	3/37	sh
Istanbul	12/55	5/41	pc	11/52	7/44	c
Las Palmas	24/75	14/57	s	21/70	12/53	s
Lisbon	18/64	11/52	s	19/66	9/48	s
London	10/50	4/39	sh	9/48	1/34	sh
Madrid	15/59	3/37	s	14/57	0/32	c
Milan	12/53	1/34	pc	10/50	2/35	sh
Moscow	9/48	3/37	sh	8/46	3/37	c
Munich	11/52	3/37	c	4/39	1/34	sh
Nice	14/57	6/43	s	13/55	4/39	sh
Oslo	8/46	3/37	sh	6/43	2/35	sh
Paris	11/52	2/35	sh	9/48	3/37	sh
Prague	12/53	6/43	r	9/48	4/39	sh
Reykjavik	3/37	0/32	pc	2/35	-1/31	pc
Rome	15/59	7/44	s	13/55	8/46	sh
St. Petersburg	10/50	6/43	r	10/50	4/39	sh
Stockholm	6/43	1/34	sh	3/37	0/32	sf
Strasbourg	11/52	8/43	sh	9/48	2/35	sh
Tallinn	9/48	6/43	r	9/48	4/39	sh
Venice	12/53	1/34	pc	11/52	3/35	sh
Vienna	11/52	4/39	sh	10/50	3/37	sh
Warsaw	10/50	4/39	sh	9/48	4/39	sh
Zurich	10/50	4/39	sh	8/46	3/37	sh

Middle East

Beirut	22/71	11/52	s	21/70	11/52	s
Cairo	26/82	14/57	s	28/82	15/61	s
Damascus	22/71	13/55	s	26/79	13/55	s
Jerusalem	23/73	11/52	s	23/73	12/53	s
Riyadh	32/89	16/61	s	32/89	16/61	s

Oceanie

Auckland	20/68	10/50	r	20/68	10/50	pc
Sydney	26/79	18/64	pc	26/79	18/64	pc

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	Wx	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	Wx
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bangkok	32/89	21/70	pc	31/88	21/70	pc
Beijing	9/48	-1/31	pc	10/50	-0/32	pc
Hong Kong	23/73	18/64	pc	22/71	17/62	c
Manila	31/88	24/75	pc	30/86	24/75	sh
New Delhi	31/88	18/64	s	31/88	18/64	s
Seoul	8/46	-4/25	pc	10/50	-0/32	pc
Shanghai	17/62	8/43	s	16/61	3/37	s
Singapore	28/82	23/73	t	29/84	23/73	t
Taipei	28/78	12/53	s	24/75	11/52	pc
Tokyo	17/62	13/55	sh	16/61	9/48	pc

Africa

Algiers	23/73	11/52	pc	22/71	12/53	s
Cape Town	27/80	11/52	pc	27/80	11/52	pc
Casablanca	20/70	16/61	pc	24/75	18/64	pc
Harare	31/88	15/61	pc	31/88	18/61	pc
Lagos	28/82	22/71	pc	28/82	23/71	pc
Nairobi	28/82	11/52	pc	28/82	14/57	pc
Tunis	22/71	17/62	pc	22/71	17/62	pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	22/71	11/52	sh	22/71	11/52	pc
Caracas	31/88	23/73	sh	31/88	23/73	pc
Lima	22/71	16/59	sh	22/71	9/48	sh
Mexico City	22/71	9/48	sh	18/64	6/43	c
Rio de Janeiro	23/73	21/70	c	24/75	21/70	pc
Santiago	25/77	11/52	pc	25/77	11/52	pc

North America

Anchorage	3/37	-1/31	c	4/39	-1/31	pc
Atlanta	8/46	-3/27	c	13/55	2/35	s
Boston	5/43	-1/31	c	4/39	-1/31	pc
Chicago	0/32	-6/22	s	-1/31	-9/15	pc
Denver	15/59	-2/29	s	11/52	-4/25	pc
Detroit	0/32	-7/20	s	3/37	-3/27	pc
Honolulu	31/88	21/70	pc	31/88	22/71	pc
Houston	14/57	7/44	pc	22/71	7/44	pc
Los Angeles	27/80	16/61	pc	26/79	12/53	s
Miami	28/82	17/62	pc	28/79	17/62	sh
Minneapolis	-1/31	-7/20	pc	2/35	-7/20	c
Montreal	-2/29	-9/15	pc	-2/29	-7/20	s
Nassau	27/80	23/73	sh	28/82	23/73	sh
New York	7/44	-1/31	c	6/43	-2/29	pc
Phoenix	31/88	15/59	s	29/84	12/53	pc
San Fran	21/70	9/48	pc	21/70	8/46	s
Seattle	13/55	7/44	c	16/61	6/43	pc
Toronto	-1/31	-7/20	pc	0/32	-6/22	pc
Washington	7/44	-1/31	c	6/43	-2/29	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice.

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Hard Times, Yes, but Lenin Isn't for Sale

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In these days of post-Communist turmoil, the Soviets are desperate. But not that desperate.

FYI, a business quarterly published by Forbes, admitted Wednesday that it had pulled a hoax by announcing in its latest issue that Soviet officials had decided to sell Lenin's embalmed body for at least $15 million.

After the Soviet Interior Ministry called the report "an impudent lie," Christopher T. Buckley, editor of FYI, confessed — but not before Peter Jennings, the ABC News television anchor, had mentioned the story Tuesday on the network's evening news program. The newspaper USA Today ran a story about the sale in its editions on Wednesday, giving ABC News as its source.

Soviet officials said Wednesday that they might sue the Forbes publication, Tass reported.

As for Lenin's body, the officials said it was staying put — in the tomb.

Gene Tierney Is Dead at 70

New York Times Service

Gene Tierney, 70, a elegant beauty who bedeviled a tough detective in the 1944 murder mystery "Laura," and whose portrayal two years later of a selfish girl in "Leave Her to Heaven," won her an Academy Award nomination, died at her home in Houston on Wednesday.

Miss Tierney, who had emphysema, retired in 1965 after making 35 feature films, but made at least two television appearances after that. She told reporters that she preferred her life in Houston, as the wife of Howard Lee, an oil man, whom she married in 1960.

Miss Tierney had been treated for stress and depression for many years.

With her blue-green eyes, brown hair and prominent cheekbones she won plaudits for her patrician look but some criticism for her acting.

But, even in Otto Preminger's "Laura" (1944), Miss Tierney's acting was faulted by some critics.

The film, regarded as a stylistic classic of its genre, is still being shown on television and attracting large and admiring audiences in the United States and Europe.

In 1939, at 19, Miss Tierney performed on Broadway and went to Hollywood in 1941, got a contract with 20th Century-Fox, and built her career there.

Gene Tierney acted under her own name, unusual for stars of the day. She was born Nov. 20, 1920, in Brooklyn, of wealthy parents. She was educated at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut, St. Margaret's School in Waterbury, Connecticut, and in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The New York Times covered her debutante ball. It was held Sept. 24, 1938, at the Fairfield Country Club in Fairfield, Connecticut. The Times noted that the clubhouse was "decorated with palms, ferns and tall standards of dahlias in pastel shades" and that Miss Tierney and the other debutante introduced to society, Dorothy N. Spelman, wore "gowns of white net, made with hoop skirts, and carried old fashioned bouquets."

For the critics who reviewed her films, Miss Tierney could do nothing to obfuscate her privileged background. As early as 1941, when she made "Belle Starr," The Times said that, "As for Miss Tierney, her youth and fancy finishing school background betray her. As Belle, she never shot a man, much less loved one."

But by 1946, when she made "Leave Her to Heaven," the actress in Miss Tierney that had been noticed years before by other critics emerged. David Thomson, in his "A Biographical Dictionary of Film," said that in "Leave Her to Heaven," Miss Tierney "was ignited by John M. Stahl's commitment to melodrama. Her selfish girl in that film is frighteningly credible and she fully grasps the intensity of the astonishing staircase scene."

In 1941, Miss Tierney eloped with Oleg Cassini, the couturier. They had two children, and in 1947, she initiated divorce proceedings against Mr. Cassini, complaining that while his clothes may have made her one of the best-dressed women in America, he had a violent temper and seemed to be interested in other women.

Her divorce became final in the 1950s.

HOLIDAY: *A City Hails Rebirth*

(Continued from page 1)

designed in part to distract a population that has grown weary of a shortage of food and an excess of political rhetoric. Daredevil pilots performed stunning aerial stunts in World War II planes. Amateur parachutists landed next to the 45-meter-high (150-foot-high) Alexander column, which commemorates the victory over Napoleon in 1812.

In an attempt to calm nerves frayed by the Russian government's plans to liberalize prices by the end of the year, Mr. Sobchak announced that prices would remain fixed for basic food items now subject to rationing, including meat, sugar, flour and tea. He told the crowd in Palace Square that the city would put a stop to speculation in such items by banning their sale outside state stores.

Rumors of impending price rises have provided political ammunition for the now-banned Russian Communist Party. Prevented from holding their annual parade, a thousand or so Communists gathered instead on the quay opposite the cruiser Aurora, which is celebrated in Bolshevik mythology for its role in supporting the revolution. They chanted "Leningrad, Leningrad" and denounced President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, asserting he sold out Russia to the forces of "international imperialism."

"It took Stalin five years to build this country. It has taken Gorbachev five years to ruin it," said Vassili Petryunin, who joined the Communist Party in 1943 at the height of the 900-day siege of Leningrad by the Nazis. "After the war, everything was available in the shops. You could buy red caviar for 24 rubles a kilo, vodka for 2.70 rubles. And now there is nothing."

A banner nearby attacked Mr. Sobchak's plans to turn St. Petersburg into a free economic zone. "Leningraders are in mortal danger," the slogan declared. "A free economic zone means foreign tourism and joint ventures, which will result in a social explosion and a huge growth in the AIDS virus."

By stressing that there is a threat to Russia from the capitalist West, the Communists are clearly hoping to broaden their appeal.

"Peter was the first Bolshevik," said Valery Erchak, a monarchist from Byelorussia. "He destroyed our traditional institutions and trampled over the Orthodox religion. By opening up a window into Europe, he introduced dangerous political ideas into our society. One of those ideas was Marxism, which ultimately ruined the country."

"In order to revive St. Petersburg, we have to do exactly what Peter did and what the revolution destroyed: open a window onto Europe," countered Vladimir Gusev, president of the city's cultural fund. "Peter the Great sent talented Russians abroad to Holland, to Germany. He brought foreign artists, architects, businessmen into this country. St. Petersburg was an international city during his reign. It must become one again."

MAXWELL: *Stock Price Slides*

(Continued from page 1)

dent and will continue to hold that post. On Wednesday, Kevin Maxwell, 32, succeeded his father as chairman; he had been appointed chief executive in July.

The company's moves Thursday were not enough for investors, who have been rattled by Mr. Maxwell's death. Earlier, investors had been worried about the company's ability to handle its debts.

Maxwell Communication revealed that its debt stood at about £1.4 billion ($2.48 billion), a little higher than analysts had estimated. The debt consists primarily of a committed $2.01 billion loan, the company said, repeating that it faced no immediate pressure to repay it; after the $750 million is paid in October, the remaining $1.26 billion is not due until October 1994.

Maxwell Communication stock closed Thursday in London at 74 pence, down £1.21 from Tuesday, when trading was halted after Robert Maxwell was discovered missing. The 1991 high was £2.41.

Trading also resumed Thursday in shares of Mirror Group Newspapers PLC, the other major public company controlled by the Maxwell family. The stock rose 36.8 percent in London, closing at £1.06. It hit a peak of £1.27 in the spring, right after the Maxwell family made it a public company by selling a 49 percent stake.

Analysts have been pleased with its earnings and do not consider its estimated debt of £300 million to £350 million to be too high. They noted the stock has a high dividend yield and its price has been weak relative to other newspaper issues.

"It is looking very attractive," said Valerie Conner, an analyst at Henderson Crosthwaite Institutional Brokers Ltd.

Kevin Maxwell and his 35-year-old brother, Ian Maxwell, who is now overseeing the Mirror Group and most of the family's other newspaper interests, said the main bankers for the family's private companies had confirmed their support. Kevin Maxwell said the private companies had debt of about £750 million, down from £1 billion at the beginning of the year.

One concern has been whether the plunge in the Maxwell Communication's stock price would trigger a crisis because the Maxwell family had used both Maxwell Communication and Mirror Group shares as collateral for loans to private companies in the Maxwell empire.

But bankers said they had expected the two stocks to behave the way they did Thursday and were reassured by talks they had with the family. "We're comfortable with what we have been told by the Maxwells, and we've talked with other lenders and they're comfortable," said a banker at a major lender, who insisted on anonymity.

Asked whether the plunge in the stock price of Maxwell Communication had broken loan covenants, another banker said: "It's my understanding that they haven't." Several bankers said no bank loans were being called.

More than 50 bankers are believed to have loans to the Maxwell empire. The largest lenders, bankers said, include Crédit Suisse and the Big Four British banks: Barclays Bank PLC, Midland Bank PLC, Lloyds Bank PLC and National Westminster Bank PLC. Each is believed to have an exposure of at least £100 million.

Banks with smaller exposures include such U.S. institutions as Bankers Trust Co. and Chase Manhattan Bank.

Goldman, Sachs & Co., the U.S. investment-banking company, has acknowledged it holds 24.2 million shares of Maxwell Communication and 40 million shares of Mirror as collateral for loans.

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LD BRIEFS

ls Repel Iraqi Advance

...uters) — Kurdish Pesh Merga guerrillas ...ance along a main road in the oil-produ... Iraq on Tuesday, inflicting heavy casual... Talabani said.
...the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, said ... wounded in the clash with two Iraqi divisi... Tuesday. The Iraqi Army had only recen... about 30 kilometers (18 miles) east of Kirk... the eight parties allied in the Kurdistan Fr... Mr. Talabani said. The area has been the sc... between Kurdish and government forces.

ise Backs Gun Control

...House of Commons on Thursday overwhel... rol bill, voting 189 to 14 in favor of a mea... ct military assault weapons, ban ammo... semiautomatic weapons. The bill now go...

...lso require prospective gun owners to pres... ving for a firearms acquisition certificate ... ng it. The waiting period would give the po... nd determine if they have completed mand...

tions Khmer Rouge

...hailand will stop the Khmer Rouge and re... ups if they attempt to force refugees bac... lowing a United Nations repatriation pl... gaya, head of the National Security Coun...

...ned that delays by major countries in pledg... ions for the UN repatriation could impede ... Thailand was concerned by indications ... ssistance groups were trying to force refugees ... inside Cambodia instead of allowing them ... der the UN plan.

s Continue in Lebanon

...(AP) — Israeli troops and their allies pou... banon with artillery for a third straight ... Israeli jets attacked what they identified ...

...proxy militia, the South Lebanon Army, ... town of Yohmor and dynamited their ... ves said. Another resident was taken ... in the day, the sources said.
...les (three kilometers) north of Israel's ... southern Lebanon, is a stronghold of ... im Hezbollah, the militant Party of God, ... la warfare against Israelis and militia ... lks began in Madrid on Oct. 30.

t Greek Austerity Plan

...e than 1 million workers staged a strike ... ment austerity measures and efforts to ...

...the Socialist-dominated General Confed... nd the Civil Servants union, which has ... more than 1.7 million. Government ... portation and services were paralyzed by ...

...increased unemployment and changes in ... of Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotak ... rtauzation of debt-ridden state enterprises ... oyees to more productive posts.

d

...seldorf, upset after their team lost a mat... 0 Gypsies on Thursday but were stopped ... ined about 150 of the fans. (Reu...
...Turkey, Suleyman Demirel, pledged after ... form a coalition to fight inflation and ex... mpassion." Mr. Demirel's True Path Par... ty and Turgut Ozal's Motherland Party in a ... (Reu...

...-3 issue incorrectly described an emera... nd ever auctioned. 101.84 carats, was sta...

EL UPDATE

...eakaway Turkish republic in northern Cyp... nance and repairs. Turkey's Anatolian ... charter flights to Ercan airport, main ... fly to Geridale airport, 50 kilometers ... until Nov. 21. (Reu...
...gh roads to cope with the increase in ac... Y, a report said Thursday. The Associated ... higher gasoline taxes, toll roads and ... of cars. (Reu...
...flights to Johannesburg on Dec. 4, open... ...rebi, airline officials said. (AF...

Irate U.S. Voters Give 'Outsiders' The Upper Hand

By E. J. Dionne Jr. and Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The wave of anti-establishment voting across the country this week advanced three broad themes — discontent over the economy, anger over taxes and conflict over race — that will shape

NEWS ANALYSIS

the way an angry electorate responds to the 1992 election.

"If there's a common thread from Mississippi to Pennsylvania to New Jersey, it's that outsiders fare better," said Michael Donilon, a consultant who worked on the campaigns of Senator Harris Wofford, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who was elected on Tuesday, and Governor Ray Mabus, Democrat of Mississippi, who was defeated.

But it was far less clear which of Tuesday's outsider messages might work best in the future.

In Pennsylvania, Mr. Wofford demonstrated that unhappiness over the anemic state of the economy could be linked with the voters' desire for government help in specific areas, notably health care, to force Republicans onto the defensive.

But in New Jersey, voters protesting tax increases initiated by the Democratic governor, Jim Florio, gave the Republicans a landslide victory in contests for both houses of the state legislature — a case of the Republicans' oldest and most-reliable issue coming once again to the party's aid.

Thus, Democrats who once saw salvation in Mr. Florio's unabashed enthusiasm for higher taxes to finance redistributive programs shifted their sights to Pennsylvania, where Mr. Wofford managed to use the health-insurance issue to suggest concern for both the middle class and the poor.

And while Mr. Wofford used sharply honed class rhetoric to criticize the Reagan-Bush years, Mr. Donilon and other Democrats noted that his emphasis was not on higher taxes on the wealthy but on lower taxes on the middle class.

For Democrats, Mr. Wofford's victory was the day's most important event, the product of a campaign that consciously used economic issues to answer some of their party's problems on matters ranging from crime to patriotism.

Mr. Wofford did not simply call for national health insurance, for example. He used the health issue to make an array of points that tied him solidly to middle-class values and worries. "In Pennsylvania, health care wasn't just an issue," said Bob Shrum, a Wofford adviser. "It was a metaphor for everything else."

In one of his commercials, Mr. Wofford even used the issue to brush back the perception that Democrats are soft on criminals. "If criminals have a right to a lawyer," Mr. Wofford told his viewers, "I think working Americans have a right to a doctor."

Health insurance was also the vehicle that Mr. Wofford used to send a patriotic, even nationalistic message that America was caring too much for other nations and not enough for its own people. "It's time to take care of our own," he said over and over.

Thus, Mr. Donilon said, health insurance became a way of saying, "Why, when we're hurting on these issues, aren't they taking care of us here? Why aren't they taking care of us first?"

Suddenly, a Democratic Party that the Republicans once tied to flag burning was transformed into the party of America first. "The whole notion of economic nationalism is a powerful idea that may not have much of an appeal inside the Beltway," said Mr. Shrum, referring to Washington, "but it sure seems to appeal to the voters."

'60s Liberal Gains Political Spotlight

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania toiled for decades in obscurity as a backstage political operator and idea man, gaining the ears of figures like President John F. Kennedy and the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

But his election to the U.S. Senate on Tuesday marked Mr. Wofford's movement to center stage, cast as a political giant slayer.

It is an unlikely role for Mr. Wofford, 65, a Democrat who with his courtly, professorial disposition was portrayed by opponents as a remnant from the 1960s who was more ready for retirement than the Senate.

Mr. Wofford, an unabashedly liberal former law professor and former president of Bryn Mawr College, might have been seen as more at home mulling over abstract ideas than in the political conundrum of Capitol Hill.

But he fooled the Republicans and many in his own party.

Mr. Wofford had been appointed in May to fill the seat of Senator John Heinz, who was killed in a plane crash. The vote Tuesday was a special election to complete Mr. Heinz's term, which expires in 1995.

By packaging himself as an outsider and underscoring the reputation of his opponent, Dick Thornburgh, a former attorney general in the Reagan and Bush administrations, as a purveyor of Washington's insider mentality, Mr. Wofford tapped an apparent unhappiness among voters about politics as usual, winning his first election.

In keeping with his unpretentious demeanor, Mr. Wofford asserted at a news conference in the Capitol on Wednesday that voter discontent was as significant in his election as his own qualities as a candidate.

"I am the messenger of a message that came through strong and clear," he said.

Sounding themes of his campaign, Mr. Wofford declared that people are "fed up and they want action to get our economy off dead center and get us moving out of this recession and they want national health insurance and they want it now."

'Democratic Atwater' Helped Wofford Win

By Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Harris Wofford, 65, came to the Senate race in Pennsylvania knowing what he wanted to say, but desperately needing a teacher to tell him how to say it.

He found it in James Carville, 47, a frustrated schoolteacher known — affectionately to some, contemptuously to others — as the Democratic Party's Lee Atwater. The late Mr. Atwater was the manager of President George Bush's 1988 presidential campaign.

Together with Mr. Carville's partner, Paul Begala, and the Democratic media team of David Doak and Bob Shrum, they fashioned that rare political event, an upset landslide, crushing Dick Thornburgh, a former Pennsylvania governor and U.S. attorney general, by turning him into a surrogate for the White House and a target for middle-class unease over the economy.

The rallying cries were national health insurance, tax cuts for the middle class, extended unemployment benefits — an expression of what Mr. Wofford called "the frustration of the people over how the majority in the middle class has been left out and left behind in the last 10 years."

"I want to stand up to the forces of power and privilege, not to serve them as Republicans did," said Mr. Wofford, speaking Wednesday as the first Democratic senator elected in Pennsylvania since 1962.

"I want to move forward with very practical programs dealing with economic issues," he said. But he added that he opposed programs that benefited only one group. "The very poor get Pell grants," he said, referring to a federal program of financial aid to college students, "and the very rich go to Princeton, but most Americans have a hard time going to college."

This sounded like the ideas of Harris Wofford, to those who knew him, but it sounded like the lingo of James Carville, to those who knew him. "I just told him he had to talk about things that matter to people, and he turned out to be the fastest learner I've ever encountered," Mr. Carville said.

Mr. Carville has scripted a series of Democratic populist upsets, including the victories of Governor Robert P. Casey of Pennsylvania in 1986 and Governor Wallace Wilkinson of Kentucky in 1987. He also managed the 1988 re-election of Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey, and is known for lobbing some of his party's most explosively negative attacks at Republican opponents.

For Sale: Soviet Nuclear Blasts

Moscow Venture Markets the Ultimate Waste Incinerator

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A new Soviet trading company is trying to market the power of underground nuclear explosions for commercial application to anyone in the world who has the cash.

It is the first time that nuclear blasts are known to have been put up for sale, but the venture is surrounded by great uncertainty given the political turbulence in the Soviet Union and rising opposition around the world to nuclear blasts.

William C. Potter looks at Chetek's activities. Opinion, Page 6.

The atomic explosions are being marketed by International Chetek Corp. of Moscow, a private trading company tied to the Soviet arms complex.

Its initial goal is to carry out blasts in the Soviet Union for the incineration of toxic wastes.

But the company says it will eventually try to do whatever the customer wants, as long as it is commercial and peaceful in nature, including conducting nuclear explosions in other countries.

The move has startled Western experts, who say nuclear blasts could damage the environment and that the nuclear devices would be at risk of falling into unfriendly hands.

Other experts, however, say the Soviet ideas may have technical merit and should be evaluated.

There apparently are no international accords that bar one country from selling nuclear devices to another for peaceful purposes.

The marketing effort shows the lengths to which the crumbling Soviet bloc will go to acquire hard currency by converting military industries to civilian ones.

"We're willing to entertain all ideas," said Danny Wolfson, an agent for Chetek at Ph.D. International Trading, a small company in Montreal. "It doesn't matter who, where or when. We have all the technologies and they're going to be used."

Mr. Wolfson said Chetek is owned by shareholders that include company officers, private Soviet enterprises, a scientific center, and most importantly, the Soviet ministry charged with production of nuclear weapons.

Of the world's nuclear nations, only the Soviets have an extensive record of using underground nuclear blasts for civilian ventures.

Applications have included the creation of underground storage vaults, seismic exploration of geologic formations and the stimulation of gas and oil production.

Opposition to the fledging effort at commercializing the blasts is widespread among environmentalists and arms-control experts who know of it.

William C. Potter, an official of the Monterey Institute of International Studies, in California, tried to foster public debate over the marketing effort after visiting Chetek's office in Moscow last month.

"Chetek is representative of a general danger," Mr. Potter said. "Soviet weapons scientists are faced with tremendous economic hardships and are going to be tempted to sell their services to anyone who is prepared to provide hard currency."

The effort shows the lengths to which the crumbling Soviet bloc will go to acquire hard currency.

Tariq Rauf, a senior associate with the Canadian Center for Arms Control and Disarmament, in Ottawa, also has investigated and publicized Chetek and similar Soviet ventures getting under way.

"Everybody in Moscow wants to make a deal," he said. "These people are not really concerned about the consequences of the sales. They only want the dollars."

Ray E. Kidder, a weapons expert at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, said the idea of using nuclear blasts to incinerate hazardous wastes and even nuclear warheads had technical merit.

"It would be cheapest way to dispose of them, by far," Mr. Kidder said.

"But lots of environmental questions would have to be settled. You'd also have to find ways to make sure the blasts would not be used covertly for the further development of nuclear arms."

Underground detonations are essential for perfecting new nuclear warheads. Thus, their cessation is often seen as a way to halt the nuclear arms race.

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has no apparent prohibitions against commercial sales, so long as the blasts are for peaceful purposes. Its only conditions are that transfers from a nuclear power to a nonnuclear one occur "under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures," and that the price be fair.

For decades the Soviets have led the world in applying nuclear detonations to civilian efforts, conducting more than 120 blasts.

The United States also investigated such peaceful applications of the atom, but dropped the effort in the 1970s as fears arose about the contamination of the environment.

The Soviet Union used the blasts to create underground cavities for storing fuels and disposing of chemical wastes such as the brine produced by oil fields.

Another use was to stimulate the production of gas and oil fields by shattering rock and releasing trapped pockets.

They also used blasts to extinguish stubborn fires in gas wells, and to generate powerful shock waves that helped geologists learn more about the earth's crust and mantle.

Chetek, an acronym formed from the Russian words for man, technology and capital, was formed late last year to try to sell these and other nuclear technologies.

In particular, it has promoted the novel idea of using nuclear blasts to vaporize all kinds of extremely dangerous wastes.

The destruction would occur a little more than a half-mile (800 meters) beneath the earth's surface, where a nuclear bomb would be surrounded by waste and then exploded.

Mr. Wolfson said that he has had preliminary discussions with companies in the United States and Canada about the destruction of chemical wastes as well as other peaceful applications of nuclear blasts.

He played down the idea that bombs would be traveling between countries, saying there would probably be strong political objections to such transfers. Even though such exports are envisioned by Chetek, he said, they might never occur.

For the waste-incineration plan, Mr. Wolfson said, the initial strategy is for waste material to be shipped to the Soviet Union for destruction there.

He said his company had already made arrangements for special canisters, trucks and ships that could safely transport even radioactive wastes.

The cost for waste destruction, he said, ranged between $300 and $1,200 per kilogram (2.2 pounds).

"People may not like it," Mr. Wolfson said, "but it's the cheapest, easiest way to get rid of really dangerous wastes."

Senate Vote Defies Bush On Abortion

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Thursday to overturn the Bush administration's ban on abortion counseling at federally funded family planning clinics.

The rejection of the rule was included in the $205 billion appropriations bill for the Department of Health and Human Services that was passed, 72 to 25. The bill was sent to the White House.

The Senate vote was five more than would be needed to override an expected veto by President George Bush. The 272-to-156 vote in the House, however, did not reach the required two-thirds mark for an override.

Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, said he thought enough House members could be switched to override Mr. Bush's veto, something Congress has failed to do since the president took office.

"The vote in the House is going to be close enough so that the electorate will know who voted for the gag rule and who voted against it," said Mr. Harkin, who is seeking his party's nomination for president.

Asked whether the administration and Congress could come to a compromise, Mr. Harkin responded, "What compromise?"

The regulation prohibits federally funded family planning clinics from providing any information to their clients about abortion.

The Supreme Court upheld the ban in May. That decision set off a vigorous lobbying effort by pro-choice groups to have Congress enact a law overturning the policy.

They argued that the policy interfered with the doctor-patient relationship, violated free speech guarantees and endangered the health of poor women by denying them information on all available medical options.

Reuters

TURNED DOWN — William Kennedy Smith in court in West Palm Beach, Florida, on Thursday as Judge Mary Lupo rejected his lawyer's motion to bar cameras from his trial on a rape charge. The judge also said steps would be taken to shield jurors' identities after a prospective juror who made colorful remarks about the case was besieged by the news media.

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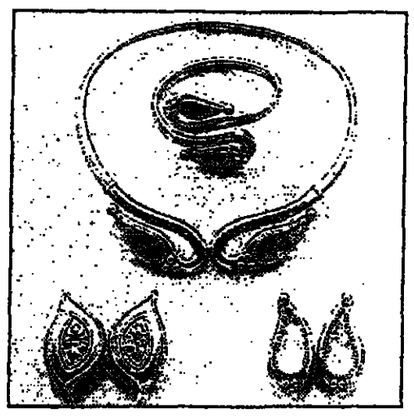

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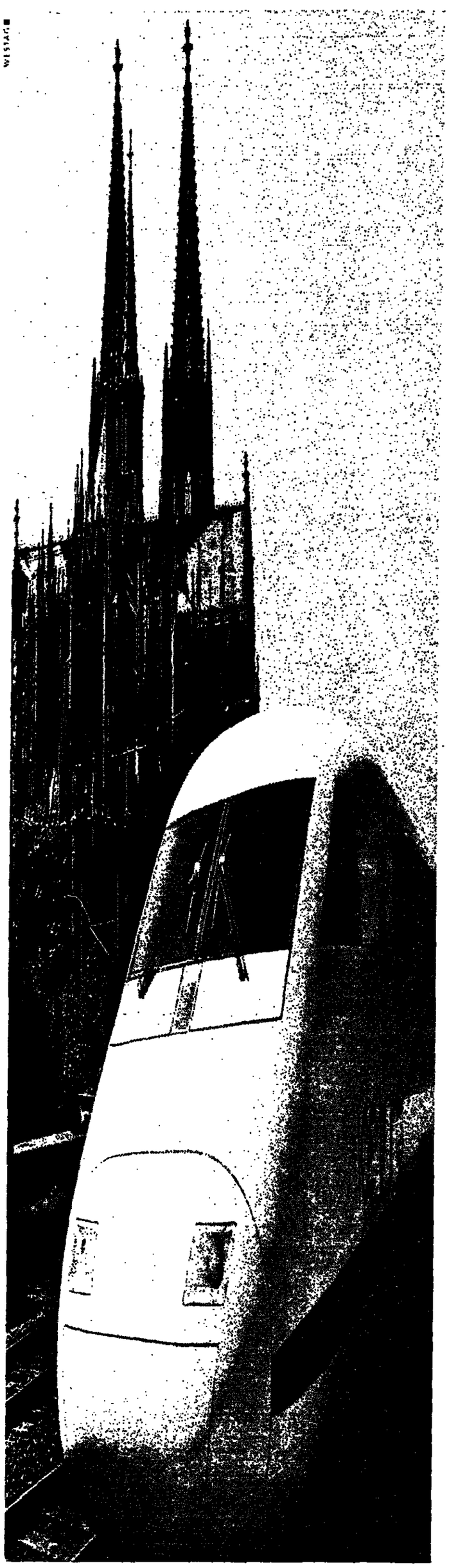

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NATO: *U.S. Says Alliance Must Prepare to Look East*

(Continued from page 1)

could take until the middle of the decade.

Allied leaders all felt, an official said, that "realities are overturning doctrines almost daily, so the alliance has in effect agreed on a holding action."

The ease of resolving current strategies, however, contrasts sharply with the problems now confronting NATO following the disintegration of the Soviet bloc into independent democracies.

Mr. Bush, in his speech to the summit meeting, hinted at the new role for NATO in helping stabilize both sides of the old Cold War front, saying that NATO's plans for military liaison with former Warsaw Pact countries is "not the most we should do but the least we can do."

Reflecting the political pressure for Western solidarity with the new democracies, President François Mitterrand of France said that the alliance might be enlarged "in the right conditions, which are still to be determined." He is normally quick to reject any suggestion of expanding NATO.

French officials noted that Paris remained deeply skeptical about any direct Western military involvement east of Germany.

"Internal stability and democracy is what East European countries need," a French official said, "and they may have to live with a little external threat."

By avoiding an outright veto of NATO ties to the East, Mr. Mitterrand spared himself the unpopular role of appearing singularly unresponsive to Eastern Europe's need for help.

The French leader, in his remarks, insisted that NATO should not seek to outlast its need if tensions continue subsiding in Europe.

French officials stressed that Mr. Bush had given the strongest U.S. commitment yet that NATO should not prevent the EC and other pan-European bodies from expanding their roles in security-policy making.

Mr. Bush warned the European allies that he was hostile to any plans that suggested — "even involuntarily" — that the time had come to weaken the alliance.

But U.S. officials said that this was not a new attitude and that Mr. Bush had simply sought to convey the administration's concern about domestic pressure, amid budget cutbacks, for a faster, bigger U.S. pullback abroad.

Reflecting Western concern about trends in the post-coup Soviet Union, the NATO leaders called for nuclear weapons there to be under the control of a single authority and for compliance with arms control agreements signed by the Soviet Union.

While that sounded like implicit support for President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's authority, NATO leaders, using a phrase reflecting the devolution of power, constantly referred to "the Soviet Union and the republics."

To influence military developments there, Mr. Bush said, the United States and Europe needed to apply a common policy still brought into focus via NATO, but now through consultations with former adversaries and no longer through confrontation.

■ No Ultimatum, Baker Says

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d denied that President Bush set an ultimatum for NATO to decide whether it wanted Washington to keep its forces in Europe, Reuters reported from Rome.

He said Mr. Bush's blunt remarks were an attempt to clarify ambiguities coloring the debate on a French-German proposal for a European army.

"We wanted to lay our cards on the table if you will and make it clear the position of the United States with respect to the importance of this alliance," Mr. Baker said.

"There were some ambiguities floating out there in some of the reporting about what exactly was intended by or would be involved with the creation of a such an army," he said.

Asked if Mr. Bush's comments were an ultimatum, Mr. Baker insisted: "Not at all."

He also denied that any of the allies had urged the United States to withdraw forces from Europe, the fundamental underpinning of NATO security for over 40 years.

"I think that there is not a country here that does not strongly support this alliance and continued participation of course of the United States in and with this alliance," Mr. Baker said.

"That does not mean," he added, "that there are not many countries, including the United States, that are supportive of the creation of a European security identity in a way that complements this alliance."

Fewer Foreigners Reside in France

Reuters

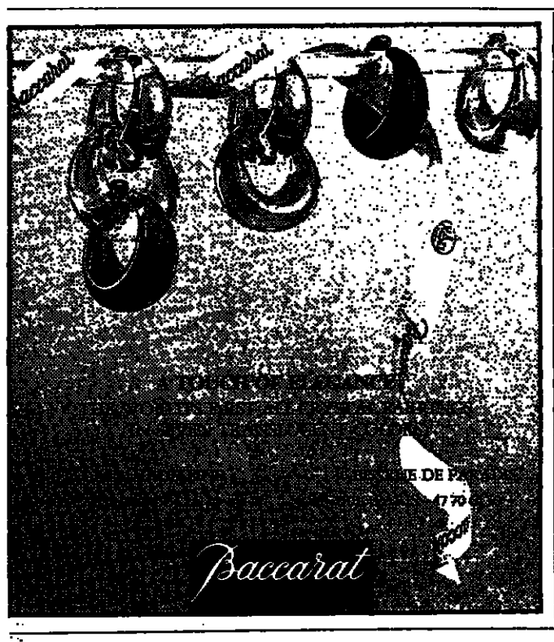
PARIS — The number of foreigners resident in France has fallen over the last decade, the High Commission for Integration has reported, despite public warnings of an "invasion" of foreigners.

The report said there were 3.6 million resident foreigners in France out of a total population of 54 million at the end of last year; in 1982, there were 3.7 million resident foreigners. There was a marked change, however, in the makeup of the foreign population, with 64 percent coming from outside the European Community, especially North Africa, compared with 46 percent in 1975.

On the surface, the figures would appear to challenge a warning from former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that France faced a foreign "invasion." But recent debate on immigration has focused largely on the influx of black Africans and Arabs from North Africa.

U.S. Mission for Cambodia

BANGKOK — The United States is preparing to open a mission in Cambodia but will not restore full diplomatic relations until after United Nations-supervised elections are held, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here Thursday.



Michel Lipchitz/The Associated Press

President Bush, center, discussing strategy Thursday with Mr. Baker, left, and General John R. Galvin, the NATO commander.

BUSH: *The President Enjoys a Gentle Reprieve From Domestic Pressures*

(Continued from page 1)

in which the White House has seemed on the defensive.

It may even be the first time that a president, especially one so popular, has had such a political imbroglio over his constitutional duty to make and discharge foreign policy. Even President Richard Nixon managed to get a boost out of a visit to the Soviet Union on the eve of his resignation in 1974.

Mr. Bush's troubles wait for him at home. He returns on Saturday to a series of fights with Congress and, undoubtedly, to renewed criticism of his travels.

But for now at least, U.S. officials said the president was in good spirits.

"He replied to the Democrats before he left, found something to be happy about in Tuesday's election results and now has a couple days' break from the political hassles," an official said.

□

No wonder Mr. Bush was smiling all day. This trip has all the frills that he loves.

There were meetings to be held with presidents and prime ministers. There was a NATO summit meeting to attend. There were speeches on weighty matters to be delivered. There was a glittering affair at the Quirinale Palace, hosted by President Francesco Cossiga.

Such was the sharp contrast to Wednesday morning, when the president had issued an extraordinary summons to reporters to come at dawn to the White House. In a chill autumn wind on the South Lawn, he launched into an intensely defensive statement about his commitment to domestic issues.

His trip to Rome, he explained testily, was "a very important part of the responsibilities of the president working for peace around the world."

He said his talks with European leaders would "generate a lot of new business opportunities for American farmers particularly, but manufacturers and service industries as well."

The Asian trip that he canceled, he noted, "does have some very important aspects, particularly the Japanese leg, because it affects jobs for America."

Suddenly, Mr. Bush sounded a lot less like a president with sky-high approval ratings who recently gave America its first big military victory in decades, and a lot more like a candidate trailing his opponent with only a few days before Election Day.

Indeed, at a meeting of his senior advisers before the news conference, John H. Sununu, the chief of staff, who an official said was the "architect" of Mr. Bush's decision not to go to the Far East, wondered aloud how reporters would interpret that choice.

An official said that Marlin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, offered this analysis: "They'll spin it that we're running scared."

When Mr. Sununu expressed some surprise and asked how anyone could reach that conclusion, the official said Mr. Fitzwater replied, "Because the president of the United States called a news conference at 6:30 A. M., that's why."

□

For Mr. Sununu, as well as Mr. Bush, the trip to Rome must have seemed a welcome break.

Just when he thought he was recovering from the political damage caused by his extensive use of military aircraft for personal travel, Mr. Sununu was rocked by the disclosure that his former personal aide, Edward M. Rogers Jr., had signed a $600,000 contract for the legal representation of Sheikh Kamal Adham, a figure in the criminal investigation of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International.

That left reporters scrutinizing Mr. Sununu again to see if he had any connection to the bank.

In Rome, Mr. Sununu, who generally takes a back seat on foreign affairs, was right up front at the president's side. He was at every photo session with European leaders and took a prominent seat just behind the president's left elbow during the opening session of the NATO meeting.

Last year, when the alliance met in Rome in July, Mr. Sununu was nowhere to be seen. But that was before his political difficulties.

"Ever since Sununu got in trouble, he's like Velcro at these meetings for photo ops," a U.S. official said.

□

Mr. Bush often professes his nonchalance about negative news coverage. But, just as he avidly studies the public opinion polls that he says he never reads, the president pays close attention to what reporters write or broadcast about him.

During a photo session with Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy before the NATO meeting began, Mr. Bush warned his colleague to beware the television microphones because they can pick up every word.

Gesturing at one, which was covered with a foam windscreen, Mr. Bush told Mr. Andreotti: "These woolly animals give you a very hard time. They've bit me a time or two. I've been bitten by them once or twice."

He paused and added with a grin, "Not on purpose, I'm sure."

Mr. Andreotti looked baffled, leaving reporters watching this scene to wonder what sort of translation he was getting of Mr. Bush's comments.

DEPORT: *59 Going Home*

(Continued from page 1)

colonial security forces using force on the Vietnamese. Officials here said they did not expect resistance from the Vietnamese during the deportation.

Correctional Services officers said they informed the group of 59 of their deportation on Thursday. They said Hong Kong's refugee camps, the scene of violence and protests during the last week, were quiet Thursday.

The Vietnamese to be sent back are "double-backers," that is, refugees who came to the territory a second time after returning voluntarily to Vietnam.

Originally, 225 Vietnamese double-backers and relatives were supposed to go home Saturday. But since the British-Vietnamese agreement on forced repatriation was announced on Oct. 29, many of them have agreed to return voluntarily.

The first forced repatriation of refugees took place in December 1989, but an international outcry forced Britain to shelve the plan then.

In announcing the new agreement with Vietnam last week, Secretary of Security Alistair Asprey said he hoped Hong Kong would be free of its refugees in two or three years.

Vietnam has promised not to persecute or harass the returning refugees, he said.

In exchange, Vietnam will receive about $1,000 in development aid from the European Community and the British government for each refugee who returns home.

(AP, Reuters)

Cresson Plan: Paris Gives Up Its Elite School

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Edith Cresson unveiled a plan Thursday to move the country's elite civil service school out of Paris, possibly to Strasbourg, by 2000, sparking criticism from the school's former students.

The plan described by Mrs. Cresson, a Socialist, also would affect other state institutions as part of a drive toward decentralization.

But an association of former students of the Ecole Nationale de l'Administration, including 10 cabinet ministers, said they were suspicious of plans to move the school and other institutions to Socialist-controlled areas of the country.

PROTOCOL: *At the Workplace, Men Toe the Sexually Correct Line*

(Continued from page 1)

of date rape. The women said they acted out of dissatisfaction with the university's response to their complaints; they stopped when the administration called a campus forum on sexual assault and harassment and strengthened its policies protecting women.

Gene Booth, executive director of the Rhode Island Commission for Human Rights, said he has been handling an increasing number of sexual harassment complaints since 1989, when the commission started keeping track of them, and that all sex discrimination cases, including harassment, now outnumbered complaints of race discrimination before the commission.

He said the Thomas-Hill hearings inspired an increase in inquiries not just from potential complainants, but also from men who feared they may have done something wrong and sought advice.

In dealing with female co-workers, men seem most concerned about the protocols of dating. A minority simply abstain, in part, they say, because of fear that a woman could sabotage a boyfriend's job if things did not work out.

"I try to direct that energy someplace else," said Wayne Miranda, 29, a data entry clerk at Fleet National Bank. "I meet people at the laundromat and the supermarket, standing in the check-out line."

Men now try harder to keep lewd jokes and bad language to themselves.

Inevitably, though, some people do mix work and courtship. When they do, the men said, they are treading more cautiously than ever.

"You try to find out her name first and a little background," explained Gilbert Hackney, 33, a stockroom worker at a Macy's clearance store. "Don't rush into it. Ask her out for lunch. If she says yes, you take her out. You go back to your job for a good week or two. Give her a little time. Then ask if she would like to go out for dinner."

"It's simple," said Wayne Gomes, 18, who works at Applebee's Neighborhood Bar and Grill with a score of other young waiters and kitchen hands. "You ask, 'Do you want to go out on a date with me?' If she says no, leave your number. If she's interested, she'll call." The old convention of asking for the woman's number could be imprudent today. "You call her," Mr. Gomes said, "and you could be harassing her on the telephone."

Some others say they limit their overtures to a single rejection, but not because of sensitivity to harassment. "It's my male ego," said Bruce DiTraglia, 40, a clerk-dispatcher who is president of a state employee union.

By contrast, Allister Greenidge, 26, the single father of two children and a worker at a telemarketing company, said persistence could pay, within limits.

"A man knows when a woman's not interested," Mr. Greenidge said. "But if I see someone who might come around, I'm not afraid of her saying no. I'll work through her friend, who will tell her I'm not that bad of a guy."

Men are also trying to differentiate between looking at women and leering at them. John C. Drew, 52, an insurance agent, grabs the binoculars by his desk. He lets the focus fix on women from the Rhode Island School of Design passing his office building and erupts in a hoot inaudible to the women. But he said he was appalled when male construction crews jeered and whistled within sight and earshot of women passing by. "Cro-Magnons," Mr. Drew said.

The rules are changing, too, in how men react to women dressed in revealing attire. "Stay away from them," advised Mr. Miranda, the data entry clerk.

In the climate of today's workplace, men here say they are reluctant to comment on the apparel for fear of provoking a complaint. "It would be harassment to say, 'That sweater looks good on you,' " Mr. Simeone said. "But I could say, 'You look nice today.' "

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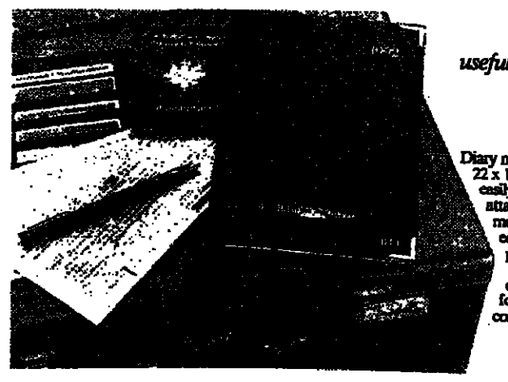

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DEPORT: 59 Going Home

(Continued from page 1)
colonial security forces using fo... on the Vietnamese. Officials ... said they did not expect resistance from the Vietnamese during the deportation.

Correctional Services officials said they informed the group of their deportation on Thursday. They said Hong Kong's refugee camps, the scene of violence ... protests during the last week, ... quiet Thursday.

The Vietnamese to be sent back are "double-backers," that is, refugees who came to the territory a second time after returning voluntarily to Vietnam.

Originally, 225 Vietnamese double-backers and relatives were supposed to go home Saturday. But since the British-Vietnamese agreement on forced repatriation was announced on Oct. 29, many of them have agreed to return voluntarily.

The first forced repatriation of refugees took place in December 1989, but an international outcry forced Britain to shelve the plan then.

In announcing the new agreement with Vietnam last week, Secretary of Security Alistair Asprey said he hoped Hong Kong would be free of its refugees in two or three years.

Vietnam has promised not to persecute or harass the returning refugees, he said.

In exchange, Vietnam will receive about $1,000 in development aid from the European Community and the British government for each refugee who returns home. (AP, Reuters)

Cresson Plan: Paris Gives Up Its Elite School

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Edith Cresson unveiled a plan Thursday to move the country's elite civil service school out of Paris, possibly to Strasbourg, by 2000, sparking criticism from the school's former students.

The plan described by Mrs. Cresson, a Socialist, also would affect other state institutions as part of a drive toward decentralization.

But an association of former students of the Ecole Nationale de l'Administration, including 10 cabinet ministers, said they were suspicious of plans to move the school and other institutions to Socialist-controlled areas of the country.

...exually Correct Line

...might come around. I'm not discouraged of her saying no. I'll work through her friends, who will tell her I'm ... that kind of a guy."

Men are also trying to differentiate between looking at women and leering at them. John C. Drew, an insurance agent, grabs the ... calculators by his desk. He tries to focus his on women from the Rhode Island School of Design passing his office building as ... erupts in a hoot inaudible to women. But he said he was ... palled when male construction crews jeered and whistled at the sight and ear-shot of women passing by "Cro-Magnons," Mr. Drew said.

The rules are changing as ... how men react to women dressed in revealing attire. "Stay away from them," advised Mr. Miranda, a data entry clerk.

In the climate of today's workplace, men here say they are ... afraid to comment on the apparel for fear of provoking a complaint ... would be harassment to say, "That sweater looks good on you." ... Simeone said "But I could say, 'You look nice today.'"

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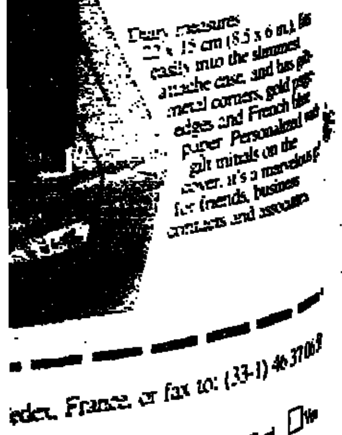

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Philippine Typhoon Kills at Least 6,500

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ORMOC, Philippines — Workers dumped unclaimed bodies into mass graves Thursday as officials reported that the number of dead and missing after the typhoon designated Thelma had reached 6,500.

Ormoc, a port city of 130,000 people 340 miles (550 kilometers) southeast of Manila, was a nightmarish scene of death and destruction 48 hours after the deadliest typhoon in Philippine history struck on Tuesday.

Bodies were still being plucked from the sea, but many of the dead had been killed in massive mudslides that officials said had been partly caused by widespread deforestation of the region's hillsides from illegal logging.

Defense Secretary Renato de Villa prepared a military airlift of relief goods from Manila.

The Leyte Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council reported 3,000 confirmed dead and 3,500 missing across the province, with Ormoc accounting for 2,000 dead and 1,000 missing. The count was still rising.

Mayor Maria Victoria Locsin said the victims drowned when floodwaters rushed down the Anilao River from the denuded mountains above Ormoc and combined with the high tide to engulf the city.

"People were drowning in their own homes," the mayor said. "The water rose within minutes to 12 feet deep," almost 3.5 meters.

President Corazon C. Aquino declared Leyte Province a state of calamity Thursday, and the air force sent two planes carrying food for Ormoc residents, 60,000 of whom were living in four evacuation centers. (AFP, Reuters)

China Set to Discuss Rights Issues With Baker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d's visit to China next week is a major event that will facilitate the restoration of normal relations between the two countries, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The ministry spokesman, Wu Jianmin, also said Chinese officials were prepared to discuss human rights with Mr. Baker, a subject previously considered inadmissible interference in China's domestic affairs.

Mr. Wu called Mr. Baker's trip "a major event in Sino-U.S. relations." He said it would be "conducive to the restoration of Chinese-U.S. relations." The visit will take place Nov. 15-17.

Mr. Baker will be the most senior U.S. official to visit China since the Beijing government's military crackdown on the country's pro-democracy movement in June 1989.

Mr. Baker's visit has been criticized by some members of Congress as evidence that the Bush administration was now willing to overlook the crackdown as well as current Chinese human rights policies.

"We are ready to exchange views with the United States and other countries," Mr. Wu said, "on the question of human rights so as to enhance mutual understanding."

But Mr. Wu reacted sharply when asked if China would make human rights policy changes in conjunction with the visit. "Frankly speaking," he said, "I don't really like your term of 'improving China's human rights record.'"

Earlier Thursday, the German economics minister, Jürgen Möllemann, handed Prime Minister Li Peng a list of some 900 Chinese political prisoners, urging that they be freed.

But wrapping up what he called a "very constructive" visit to promote trade, Mr. Möllemann did not link economic relations to better treatment of Chinese dissidents.

Beijing said recently that while it had virtually normalized relations with the European Community and had completely reestablished links with Japan, its ties with Washington remained disrupted.

Mr. Baker announced his trip to China in Madrid on Sunday, stressing that "real problems" existed between Washington and Beijing.

These include Beijing's high trade surplus with the United States, its human rights record and a belief that China fails to respect international rules on nuclear nonproliferation. (AFP, AP, UPI)

ASIAN TOPICS

Best-Seller in China Is About Life in U.S.

A novel about a Chinese couple's life in the United States is a best-seller in China. Lena H. Sun of The Washington Post reports from Beijing. The hero begins by washing dishes in a Chinese restaurant, his wife by crocheting sweaters for a factory. They become millionaires, but the pressures of a capitalist lifestyle overwhelm them. Their daughter becomes a drug addict and dies. The mother loses her mind. The father's business fails.

The novel, titled "A Beijinger in New York," is currently serialized in the official Beijing Evening News and is drawing a rapt readership. "Its protagonists embody the modern Chinese dream, which these days seems to be the chance to live the American dream," Miss Sun reports. "Among educated Chinese, the common goal is to escape the political repression of China for the wealth and freedom offered by the West, particularly the 'Beautiful Country,' as the word America is literally translated in Chinese.

Imported U.S. television shows such as "Hunter" and "Falcon Crest," dubbed into Chinese, carry the message that the United States, while plagued by violent crime and drug abuse, is a wealthy and modern society.

"A Beijinger in New York" was written by a Chinese emigrant who uses colloquial Beijing dialect easily understood by ordinary readers. The author, Glen Cao, 44, left for the United States in 1980 and now heads his own knitwear company in New York. In contrast to the book's tragic ending, Mr. Cao's family and business are thriving.

Around Asia

Cambodia's ancient temples, like those at Angkor, are more at risk now that a fragile peace has arrived than in two decades of war and revolution, according to Richard Englhardt, chief archaeologist in Cambodia for UNESCO. "The risk is greater than ever," he said. The revival of tourism can only accelerate the looting of temples, he said, as will demobilization, with unemployed soldiers seeking new ways of earning a living. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is publicizing the plight of the temples in an effort to raise money to protect them.

In Japan, even funerals can be high-tech. At one funeral parlor in Osaka, sentimental synthesizer music issues from loudspeakers as a motorized coffin, electronically guided by remote control, glides slowly across a long hall under a laser spotlight to a robed Buddhist priest, his hands clasped in prayer. A procession of family members follows as mist from dry ice billows all around. Green and orange lights shine from the ceiling. After five minutes, the marching mourners disappear behind a cascade of foaming white smoke.

As the Chinese live longer and living standards improve, more people are dying of cancer and heart disease while the incidence of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases declines. Average life expectancy, 57 years in 1957, is now nearly 69 years. According to a survey in the English-language China Daily, cardiovascular diseases, until recently regarded as a problem of rich countries, have increased because of too much fat, sugar and salt in the diet and not enough exercise.

Arthur Higbee

Hanoi Signs Pacts With China, Citing 'New Era' in Ties

United Press International

BEIJING — The Communist leaders of Vietnam and China, concluding a meeting that ended more than a decade of hostility, signed agreements Thursday on trade and border cooperation to begin what the visiting Vietnamese leader called a "new era" in relations.

The trade accord "aims to promote friendly cooperation and long-term, sustained and steady development of trade relations," the Xinhua news agency said. Vietnam and China already have a small but brisk unofficial trade across their border.

The second agreement, which Xinhua called a "provisional agreement on handling border affairs," establishes a framework for managing security in border regions and for promoting border and regional trade.

"When you arrived the weather was no good, and now it is very good," the leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Jiang Zemin, told his Vietnamese counterpart, Do Muoi, at a signing ceremony in Beijing.

The Vietnamese leader said the agreements were "the start of a new era in relations between our two countries."

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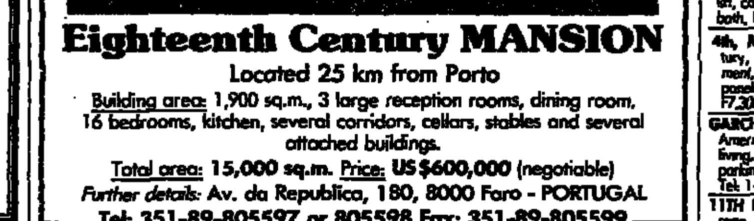

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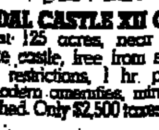

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OPINION

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Electoral Messages

Middle-Class Dismay

Remarkable results. The Democrats got pounded in New Jersey. A nationally known Republican got pounded in Pennsylvania. Different states, different circumstances, different losers. But there was the hint of a common thread: Americans, particularly all those who think of themselves as the middle class, feel they are stuck on dead center. They are dismayed by stagnant incomes, a drifting economy and unresponsive government.

In New Jersey, where Republicans seized control of both houses of the legislature for the first time in 20 years, voters rose up against a governor who had raised their taxes but, in their view, delivered little in return.

In Pennsylvania they defeated Dick Thornburgh, who was President George Bush's attorney general. They voted instead for a Democrat, Harris Wofford, who spoke directly to their economic concerns, including unemployment and the cost of health care. In both states, the margins were big.

These outcomes appear to be less the result of specific anger directed at incumbents than of general dismay about policy. True, the New Jersey vote was a severe slap at Governor Jim Florio, who rammed through a $2.8 billion tax increase last year. True, Pennsylvania voters may have been penalizing Mr. Thornburgh for his connections to the nation's most visible incumbent, the man in the White House.

Yet the larger message was frustration. The voters of New Jersey, for example, might have been more forgiving of Mr. Florio's tax policies had they sensed any improvement in their own lot. Like most Americans, their aftertax incomes have gone virtually nowhere since 1973, and real disposable income is actually lower than it was when Mr. Florio — and Mr. Bush, for that matter — took office. Housing and medical care costs have risen, and for many families, two incomes are essential just to keep up.

Mr. Wofford exploited this point, blaming Mr. Bush and Mr. Thornburgh for the country's economic woes and — much like the Republicans in New Jersey — portraying himself as the last true friend of the middle class. It was to them that he pitched his tantalizing but distressingly vague promises of jobs, tax cuts and health insurance.

The Wofford victory has alarmed Republican strategists, and on Tuesday the president canceled an upcoming two-week tour of the Far East. Mr. Bush may finally be hearing what the polls have been suggesting for weeks: However admirable his achievements abroad, he appears singularly inattentive to problems at home. That is probably the most important message the voters sent Tuesday; he had better be listening.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Suddenly, an Agenda

Time and again the complaint is heard that U.S. political campaigns are contentless, all meringue and no lemon, preoccupied with image at the expense of substance. Not always so. On Tuesday, the Democrat Harris Wofford soundly defeated the former Bush administration attorney general, Dick Thornburgh, in part on the strength of a call for health care reform. Bright and early Wednesday, President George Bush was telling reporters that "we are working, as you know, on the health care issue, and stay tuned because when we get prepared, why we will be coming forth with something I think is constructive."

That is a green light of which you can be sure the Democrats (and some Republicans) will take advantage, if not in this Congress then in the next. The same thing happened in 1988 with the child care issue, when the Democrats, led by Michael Dukakis, were pushing a bill to give new grants to the states and Mr. Bush felt compelled to counter with a proposal to give parents tax credits instead. In what will be one of the major accomplishments of his first term, he and Congress last year approved both.

The president, rightly accused even by members of his own party of lacking a strong domestic agenda, has lately given ground on other domestic issues that the Democrats have forced on the public consciousness. As recently as last summer he was saying that there was no need to extend unemployment benefits; the recession was too shallow. Now he is industriously flogging the Democrats for delay in sending him the latest version of their own proposal. The civil rights bill was likewise transformed within days from a quota bill to a presidential objective when enough moderate Republican senators threatened to desert Mr. Bush that he risked being overridden if he vetoed it.

All these are welcome steps, and the president is hardly the only politician in America trying to neutralize or seize his opponents' issues by moving, when he feels he has to, toward the center. You need only look at the Democrats, who would shrink the resources of government that they so badly need for the rest of their agenda by giving the middle class an election-year tax cut. You could argue that the tendency of both parties to please the center blurs the issues, and is anything but heroic. But the disconnection between politics and government is not as complete as some critics of the political process claim.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

'What's the Choice?'

Before taking off for Rome on Wednesday, President George Bush addressed himself again to David Duke. This time, the president's opposition to Mr. Duke, a fellow Republican, went well beyond simple disavowal: "I believe that David Duke is an insincere charlatan. I believe he's attempting to hoodwink the voters of Louisiana. And I believe that he should be rejected for what he is and what he stands for," said the president. Mr. Bush said that if he lived in Louisiana he would "end up voting for Edwards" — Edwin Edwards, the former Democratic governor, that is — in the gubernatorial runoff on Nov. 16. "What's the choice, man?" asked the president.

He is right. David Duke is not fit for public office. It was good that the leader of his own party said so. Under the circumstances, siding with Mr. Edwards was a necessary call. Supporting or tacitly accepting David Duke's candidacy would have been a political abomination. Mr. Duke represents something worse and much more sinister than Mr. Edwards's good-times politics. He is a sophisticated, politically canny racial demagogue who has adroitly tapped a reservoir of white resentment against blacks, Jews and any other convenient scapegoats he can find. This is someone who only a few years ago denied the existence of the Holocaust, embraced Nazism and adorned himself in hooded robes.

Though the racist and anti-Semitic tone of David Duke's message has been muted in recent years, it is nonetheless designed to appeal to those who imagine a time when all the advantages of American society belonged exclusively to one dominant group. Economic misery and a racially polarized America work for Mr. Duke. That is why it is useful to have political leaders of both parties weigh in against him and his ilk. There may be some danger that the combination of White House and Democratic Party support for Edwin Edwards will generate sympathy for David Duke. But given the stakes — racial fairness, social comity — it is a risk worth taking.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Keeping the Doors Open

Since 1784, the United States has consistently pursued an open-door approach to the Asia-Pacific region. That region is now America's largest trading partner. America's trans-Pacific commerce is nearly one-third larger than that across the Atlantic. The United States exports more to Thailand than to the Soviet Union, more to Indonesia than to Central and Eastern Europe.

The keystone of our engagement in East Asia and the Pacific is our relationship with Japan. But U.S.-Japan relations have changed profoundly, and their form and substance must now be adjusted. The foundation of our relationship — the U.S.-Japan security alliance — must be strengthened. We must work to reduce economic tensions. This requires greater market-opening efforts by Japan, a more competitive U.S. economy and an intensification of economic dialogue. On issues from the Uruguay Round to reform in Central and Eastern Europe, from preserving the environment to Third World debt relief, we must engage together globally. Finally, we must deepen our understanding of each other's culture. Japanese youth must be introduced to more about American life and values. And more Americans must gain knowledge of, and appreciation for, Japan's rich history and traditions.

— James Baker, U.S. secretary of state, in Foreign Affairs (New York).

Japan's new prime minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, should enunciate a bold vision of the future: a Japanese open-door policy for the 21st century. Unlike Japan's earlier openings — under duress by Commodore Perry in 1854 and by General MacArthur in 1945 — this one will be voluntary.

"I pledge that Japan's market will be the world's most open," the prime minister should say. This has to be a sweeping, unconditional promise, not just a grudging concession on rice; Japan has benefited more than any other nation from the free-trade system.

Japan cannot stand idly by and watch the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations fail. We should make concessions and break the deadlock on agricultural imports.

Mr. Miyazawa's declaration should contain an expeditious plan to correct the lack of transparency in Japanese business practices, nontariff barriers, labor-management relations and other impediments to foreign products and investment. He should also outline measures to allow unskilled Asians to work in Japan and to end discrimination in hiring Koreans and Chinese long resident here.

Japan's third opening will probably entail difficult accommodations. But if we are really tired of being a yes-man to Washington, we Japanese must be ready to make sacrifices and assume burdens.

— Takashi Kawauchi commenting in Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo), as quoted by the The Asia Foundation.

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The Cancellation of Bush's Trip to Asia Is a Mistake

By Jim Hoagland

ROME — George Bush loses a 10-day trip across Asia, and much more. His decision to stay home also cancels the image of the modern omnipotent president and White House staff directing events and shaping policy from any corner of the globe, on the fly.

Image, not reality, is at the heart of President Bush's abrupt decision not to go to Japan and assorted other Pacific lands at the end of November. He will stay at his White House command and control center so he can more effectively manage America's domestic agenda in these dying-ember days of the current session of Congress, the president now says.

Bush chose a journey into the past rather than the one toward the future that he should make.

This is not a change of heart. It is a knee-jerk reaction to polls showing voters fed up with his deep involvement in foreign affairs and his insubstantial domestic achievements. Needlessly worried about being Thornburgh-ized next November, Mr. Bush removes the networks' chance to cut from Mr. Bush smiling gaily at the emperor in Tokyo to unemployment lines growing longer in Detroit.

Both the voters and the president are on the wrong side of this unserious argument. Egged on by media men and women eager for a semblance of a political contest in 1992 — even though Mr. Bush still has a lock on the election — frustrated voters assume that by staying at home he will make a difference to the nation's fortunes. For that to be true, he would need to possess a well-defined, significant domestic program that he would fight for and implement. None of those things is true.

He can veto congressional bills and decide not to stimulate the economy just as easily in Tokyo as he can at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

George Bush has shown again that he is no Margaret Thatcher. An iron rule of the Iron Lady was that a leader does not adopt the opposition's argument lock, stock and barrel. He yields, belatedly, to Democratic critics who demand that he get cracking on domestic matters and let the foreigners alone for awhile.

His admission that he cannot travel and work on domestic matters at the same time validates the idea of a magic national/foreign division of labor in an interdependent world. The populist fantasy that America benefits if his passport is locked away in a drawer is Tom Harkin's argument, not George Bush's.

Previous excesses of his imperial traveling presidency contribute to Mr. Bush's need to cancel this trip. Bad enough that he has been on the road so much this year. Worse is that he has taken along an army of aides headed by Chief of Staff John Sununu and others who should have been home managing domestic affairs (and saving taxpayers' money on these expensive joyrides) while the president was off making world peace.

That is the way it works in many Western democracies. The French president's chief of staff or the British prime minister's chief secretary are required to stay behind to run the show when the boss travels.

On one Bush & Co. foray abroad this year, a U.S. official suddenly realized that the top person in the White House that day was the deputy national security adviser. What is more, John Sununu "spent almost all of his time on the telephone to the White House dealing with people back there and not doing anything I could see at the meeting he was supposedly attending," the official told me later. He enjoys his job too much to allow me to identify him by name or position, but he speaks authoritatively.

The constantly expanding Asia trip gave Mr. Bush the air of an alcoholic promising to quit after just one more drink. Talked into going to Pearl Harbor for the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack, he rightly felt that he had to go to Japan to have the trip symbolize the future as well as the past. Then came appeals to add Korea, Australia and another stop or two since he was going to be in the neighborhood. Like Topsy, the itinerary just grew and grew as Mr. Bush just said yes and yes.

Pearl Harbor and Japan formed a compact, logical working trip. It is now ruled out by Mr. Bush's overreach and his sensitivity to the polls. He winds up telling the foreign powers he wanted to befriend that his domestic political concerns are more important than visiting them now. His promise to reschedule the trip soon has a hollow ring.

He reaps the worst of all worlds. To show resolve under fire and deny error, he has stuck stubbornly with ideas much worse than spending 10 days in Asia. (See Quayle, Dan.) The new postponement of an official working visit to Japan, the world's second most important national economy, will add to Japanese anxiety about Mr. Bush's attitude toward them and their country.

Instead, the president has come to the Italian capital to attend his third NATO summit in three years. This particular meeting has no real point now. Its decisions and declarations can only lag behind the fast-moving events of the ex-Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

For what may be his last ride abroad for a while, Mr. Bush has chosen a journey into the past rather than the one toward the future he should have made.

The Washington Post

Remember Pearl Harbor Fairly, Then Get On With the Future

By William H. Honan

NEW YORK — President George Bush and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa should commemorate the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor next month by meeting at the American naval base in Hawaii. Their object should be not merely to give voice to flights of rhetoric but also to announce meaningful mutual concessions to help ease present tensions.

Before that can happen, Americans must give up the self-righteous notion that they were an angelic bystander in December 1941 when Japanese airmen mugged the U.S. Navy. The fact is, the United States had done much to provoke that attack, including cutting off the Japanese supply of oil and high-octane aviation fuel the previous summer.

Japan's surprise attack may well have seemed "dastardly" to Americans, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt phrased it at the time, but it was hardly unique. Lord Nelson's surprise attack on Copenhagen in 1801 destroyed the Danish fleet, but no one outside Denmark ever said the day would live in infamy.

U.S. troops made a sneak attack on Mexico in 1846 when they invaded Mexican territory before Congress got around to declaring a state of war. Americans later elected as president the commander who led that expedition, Zachary Taylor.

In June 1967, Israel carried out a surprise attack against Egypt, and was widely hailed in the West for its adroitness in destroying almost the entire Egyptian air force while it was still on the ground.

Virtually every major power has resorted to surprise attack when it suited its convenience, according to a study made by the British army officer and historian Sir Frederick Maurice. He calculated that between 1700 and 1870, France carried out 36 surprise attacks, Britain 30, Austria 12, Russia seven, (not counting its habitual practice toward Turkey and China), Prussia seven and the United States at least five.

The offensive against the United States in 1941 was conceived and meticulously spelled out not by a Japanese warlord but by a British naval expert, Hector C. Bywater, the leading naval authority in the period between the two world wars, published a book in 1925 in which he argued that Japan could build a nearly invulnerable island empire in the western Pacific by destroying the American naval force with a surprise attack, capturing the Philippines and Guam and militarizing the former German islands mandated to Japan by the League of Nations.

Isoroku Yamamoto, later the architect of the Pearl Harbor attack and other aspects of the Japanese offensive in 1941, was naval attaché in Washington, with the rank of captain, at the time Mr. Bywater's book was causing heated discussion. He reported back to Tokyo on the contents of the book. When he returned to Japan he gave a lecture in which he adopted as his own Mr. Bywater's strategic ideas for a possible war against the United States.

Many years after Mr. Bywater's ideas had become encoded in his mind, Admiral Yamamoto put them to the test, employing everything from Mr. Bywater's overall strategy to such small but critical details as the precise beaches on which invading forces were to land.

The fact that Admiral Yamamoto seized on someone else's ideas does not absolve him of responsibility, but the Bywater connection makes clear that the Pearl Harbor attack was not uniquely Japanese. As is so often the case, the facts of history do not square with a self-righteous conviction that enemies are depraved while the home side is virtuous.

Americans must overcome this narrowness, and learn to look upon Pearl Harbor as they now look upon the fields of Gettysburg — as the scene of tragedy, not treachery, and as a reminder of the failure of two nations rather than the culpability of a single outlaw. That understanding should be the foundation for a productive summit meeting at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7.

The writer, a journalist for more than 30 years, is author of "Visions of Infamy: The Untold Story of How Journalist Hector C. Bywater Devised the Plans That Led to Pearl Harbor." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

NATO Can't Be Vague About Commitment to Eastern Europe

By Hans Binnendijk

WASHINGTON — The NATO summit in Rome this week is expected to set up a North Atlantic Cooperation Council to strengthen the military liaison between East and West. But the summit will stop short of addressing the principal issue that NATO faces in the 1990s: how and in what circumstances to expand so as to protect new democracies in the East. NATO needs to start thinking about criteria for new membership.

NATO stated in its Copenhagen declaration last June 6 that coercion and intimidation aimed at the countries of Eastern Europe would be treated as a matter of direct and material concern. West European countries insist that this does not constitute a new commitment — and that is exactly why Central European countries are not satisfied. They want to be under NATO's umbrella.

East European countries should meet at least five criteria before they are invited to join NATO.

The Copenhagen declaration leaves NATO with an ambiguous commitment that could prove dangerous should a serious threat arise. One need only recall Poland in 1939, Korea in 1950 and Kuwait in 1990 to demonstrate that confusion about the depth of commitment can lead to war. So NATO needs to sort out more clearly precisely what it is and is not prepared to do to come to the military aid of the new Eastern democracies.

It needs to go back to first principles to determine its basic approach. Is the purpose of NATO simply to defend the territory of those 16 countries lucky enough to have been on the western side of the line when the Iron Curtain came down, or is NATO's purpose to defend Western values? If the former, NATO is a static organization doomed to play a marginal role for the remainder of this decade. If the latter, NATO must decide how to protect those values without snarling its consensus decision-making process or panicking the Russian Republic.

East European countries should meet at least five criteria before they are invited to join NATO.

They should demonstrate willingness to live by democratic principles and the rule of law. This will take more than one free election. Leaders must show that they are prepared to yield power if the electorate rejects them, not resort to calling in coal miners or hired thugs when their legitimacy is threatened. Their dedication to these Western principles of democratic transition is precisely why NATO would take the risk of extending commitments eastward.

Next, these states must firmly forswear any territorial claims that they may have on neighboring states. Border disputes exist all along the eastern edges of Central Europe and will be exacerbated by Soviet disintegration. NATO must not inherit potential Hungarian claims on Transylvania or Polish disputes with the Ukraine.

NATO would also need to be careful not to extend commitments to states that may divide in civil conflict. Prague, for example, would need to demonstrate a willingness to allow peaceful secession of Slovakia if that is its democratic wish. NATO cannot afford to adopt a Yugoslavia.

Fourth, a candidate state would have to demonstrate a willingness and capacity to offer mutual assistance and not just to accept it. While it may take years for these countries to meet NATO standards for military equipment, what is important is their pledge to carry out military commitments to other NATO members should the time come. NATO may want to delay absorbing new members into the integrated military command, but that decision should rest with NATO and not the candidate country. France should not serve as a model for new members.

Finally, new members would need to agree to some modifications in NATO's decision-making process. Members of the former Warsaw Pact should not have a veto over NATO operations, at least not for a considerable period of time. Special procedures would need to be devised to protect NATO's ability to act. One model might be the new EC arrangement with EFTA under which EFTA members do not have full decision-making power but benefit from a new European Economic Area.

In the interim, NATO might consider associate status for East European countries that come close to meeting these criteria. One procedural means to do this might be to have the associate countries adopt only the first four articles of the North Atlantic Treaty, which would commit the parties to consult when one is threatened; the mutual defense provisions of Article 5 would not be extended. But an interim solution would still risk the confusion of ambiguous commitment.

The most difficult aspect of expanding NATO eastward is presenting the idea to the residual entities of the Soviet Union. Given the instabilities and potential dangers throughout the republics, and the fact that Soviet troops remain in Poland, NATO would have to avoid creating the perception that an expanded alliance was aimed at Moscow or Kiev. The danger is no longer a retaliatory attack against NATO but a halt to further cooperation and the triggering of a fascist-led coup attempt in Moscow.

The establishment of clear-cut criteria might help alleviate Moscow's concerns, since Russia itself might eventually qualify for membership. Moscow might be consulted or even given a veto on new NATO membership, as was the case with East Germany.

The writer, director of Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Psst, Wanna Buy a Nuclear Bomb or Two?

By William C. Potter

MONTEREY, California — It is premature to speak of the rise of capitalism in what once passed for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. But in at least one realm, nuclear trade, Russian entrepreneurs have discovered the free market with a vengeance. If you are in the market for a fast-breeder reactor, enriched uranium, a little heavy water or even "peaceful nuclear explosives," Moscow is the place to shop.

All visitors have to do is find their way to 15 Varvarka Street, home of the International Chetek Corporation, in the shadow of the Kremlin. Chetek says it provides "peaceful nuclear explosives" — PNEs — as a desirable means of disposing of toxic waste, decommissioned reactors and retired nuclear weapons.

A demonstration, the company says, is scheduled for the summer of 1992 at the Novaya Zemlya testing ground in the Soviet Arctic.

Founded in December 1990 as a private holding company, Chetek is the child of the Soviet Ministry of Atomic Power and Industry and the All-Union Research Institute of Experimental Physics, better known as Arzamas-16, the Soviet nuclear-weapon design center. The ministry has provided Chetek with exclusive rights to peaceful nuclear explosives; the institute has supplied much of the company's senior personnel.

The company may have closer links to the former and current Soviet military and nuclear establishment than it is prepared to advertise. Chetek claims to have more than 200 million rubles in operating capital. It maintains a fleet of private jets and limousines, offices in eight cities in several republics and a luxurious retreat outside Moscow that was once the playground of the party elite. Rumors abound as to the sources of the company's fortune.

It is not clear how Chetek, even with its powerful patrons, will be able to carry out its intended 1992 demonstration in light of Mikhail Gorbachev's pledge of a one-year moratorium on nuclear tests. It may also find, once its plans become more widely known, that it underestimated grass-roots opposition to testing in the Arctic. The company will probably need all the public relations help it can get. It has already hired a Canadian PR firm.

Most worrisome from the standpoint of nonproliferation is that Soviet firms like Chetek appear able to acquire and market nuclear-related material and know-how with little regard to export regulations.

If the economy continues to deteriorate, one can expect nuclear export decisions in the former Soviet Union to be increasingly based on the need for hard currency. In this environment, perhaps it is too much to expect that entrepreneurs will show as much restraint as they do creativity in promoting their nuclear wares.

The writer, who conducted a workshop in Moscow last month on nuclear nonproliferation, is director of the Center for Russian and Soviet Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Why Put Up With Government Lies?

By Eric Alterman

PALO ALTO, California — Remember Elliott Abrams? A few years ago the then assistant secretary of state was everywhere. As the youngest, most visible neoconservative in the Reagan foreign policy apparatus, he logged more time on "Nightline" than anyone but Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig.

On Oct. 7, Mr. Abrams pleaded guilty to two misdemeanors of "withholding" evidence from Congress. The Washington media, preoccupied with Clarence Thomas and Robert Gates, has once again let Mr. Abrams slip through the cracks.

He and his fellow young Reaganites were a tough-minded gang. Steeped in 40 years of Cold War myopia, they argued that if the Russians could lie, cheat and steal to extend their empire, well, so should Americans.

He was the best of the rightest. Whenever he appeared before Congress it was to tell the members that they were Commie dupes or worse. When the Nicaraguans shot down a contra supply plane in October 1986, he blamed liberal Democrats. When asked by the conservative pundits Rowland Evans and Robert Novak whether he could offer "categorical assurance" that the downed pilot, Eugene Hasenfus, was not connected with the U.S. government, he chirped: "Absolutely, that would be illegal."

Unbelievable assertions from public officials are hardly unusual. But Mr. Abrams lied. And it is important to give his actions their proper name because following the example of his plea bargain the news media have used the subterfuge that his lawyers concocted to stave off felony charges. He "withheld" the truth. He was not "candid" with Congress. In fact, he lied.

On Nov. 25, 1986, he told a Senate committee that it was "not the State Department's function to raise money" for the contras anywhere but in Congress. He had just returned from Brunei, where he had been raising money for the contras.

He returned to the committee on Dec. 8 to admit the truth, sort of. When Senator Thomas Eagleton insisted "You lied to us," he responded, "I can just reject that, senator."

He almost got away with it. Even after his dishonesty had been revealed, George Shultz, who as secretary of state had himself misled the public and Ronald Reagan on the basis of Mr. Abrams's false statements, insisted that "the country needs people like that."

The unmasking of Mr. Abrams did little to devalue his expertise in the punditocracy. Television producers continued to book him, and reporters continued to quote him.

Robert Novak told me he did not really mind the fact that Mr. Abrams had lied to him on national television. "He had a tough job and there were lots of people out to get him."

Mr. Abrams was certainly not the first high public official to lie to Americans. Nor were his lies any worse than those of his forebears. What is new in American culture is how easily Americans accept these lies. When the people found out that Lyndon Johnson had been lying about Vietnam, they forced him to give up his plans for a second term. After lying about Watergate, Richard Nixon resigned in disgrace.

By the time of the Reagan administration's secret wars, however, lies had become just one more weapon in the arsenal of democracy. Mr. Reagan regularly invented facts and figures, and everyone seemed to think this cute.

Even today, George Bush claims that Clarence Thomas is the best qualified jurist to sit on the Supreme Court. And was Saddam Hussein "worse than Hitler"?

A nation that lacks the means to detect lies, noted Walter Lippmann, also lacks the means to preserve its liberty. The Stalinists may have lost the Cold War, but through the legacy of official mistrust sowed by the likes of Elliott Abrams they have achieved a posthumous victory.

The writer is a senior fellow of the World Policy Institute at the New School for Social Research, in New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: An Intrepid Lady

PARIS — Mlle. Elise St. Omer, a French lady of sixty-four, has just left Paris on a three-year tour round the world. She intends to visit the countries in the Southern hemisphere, and to spend time in Central Africa. On her return she intends to communicate to the Geographical Society the result of her observations on the position of women and the education of children.

1916: Ersatz Freedom

PARIS — *The Herald says in an editorial:* Germany is ill. So, with a saintly piety she has "liberated Poland!" Germany as the champion of liberty! "You want to be free?" says Germany, with burlesque seriousness. "How lucky! I've just got some freedom that I didn't know what to do with. You are free — free to fight for me." Prussia has given the Poles the right to be shot by her for refusing to fight, or shot by the Allies for fighting. The new Prussian Poland has no frontiers, no Constitution, no King. It has not the right to be neutral.

1941: Optimistic Allies

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] The following pronouncements yesterday [Nov. 7] indicated a surge of optimism in Allied quarters, and some sober thoughts at Berlin: STALIN — "Another few months, another half year, one year maybe, and Hitlerite Germany must burst under the weight of her own crimes." CHURCHILL — "By not flinching we came through the dark and perilous passage and now once again are masters of our own destiny. We find ourselves in goodly company." DE GAULLE — The war has reached "the precise moment when the tide of victory is on the point of turning." GOEBBELS — "The Axis powers are fighting for bare existence. The worries and distress which we all must bear in the war would pale in the face of the inferno which would await us if we were to lose."

OPINION

Reading the Zigs and Zags Of This Great Reshuffle

By William Safire

LONDON — The Great Reshuffle is under way in the lives of nations. The Era of Political Dissolution is overlapping the Age of Economic Reassembly.

Political imperialism is on the wane. Russia is spinning off its losing acquisitions; Yugoslavia is breaking up bloodily, Czechoslovakia amicably; the Quebeckers may part from Canadians and Scots quit Brits.

At the same time, economic unionism is waxing. In Asia the flying tigers of trade are sitting down with the old lions; in North America the Canadians and Mexicans are coming to see themselves as eco-Americans; and in Europe you can hardly hear the rumble of political disintegration for the screeching of economic amalgamation.

Here is a quick way to encapsulate the Great Reshuffle: Politics is zigging while economics is zagging.

The zigging is good: With the breakup of empires, the end of statist communism and the breaking of forced contracts binding different cultures, we are getting more personal freedom and a greater sense of the control of national destiny. Smaller nations, each speaking one language and proud of its special character, are more responsive than centrally controlled monoliths, provided new majorities respect minority rights.

The zagging, provided it is limited to the extension of economic freedom, is good, too. Free-trade zones with tariffs no longer hindering trade should expand business horizons, increasing jobs and raising the standard of living. The three great trading communities (America, Europe, the Far East) will — if good sense prevails — agree to compete fairly, with the world's capitalist socks held up by the happy garter of price elasticity.

Then why, in the midst of the greatest forward thrust in two centuries of world history, all the grim faces and sour looks? Because in the zigging away from empire there is concern about healthy nationalism's flip side of ethnic repression and local war; and in the zagging toward regional confederation there is worry about getting free trade confused with imperialism under a new banner.

Here in Britain, fatherland of individualism and fond ally of its American colony, the fear is that the rush to European commercial union may involve a transfer of political power to French statist bureaucrats, as well as a loss of the Atlantic connection that has helped preserve its liberty.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, on the eve of British embrace of greater economic union with Europe, has denounced the intrusion of the Continentals into the "nooks and crannies" of a proudly independent culture: Brits don't like Brussels bureaucrats dictating environmental standards to British road builders and soft-drink bottlers.

That is only the beginning of resistance to union. The pressure by the European Commission leader, Jacques Delors, to adopt a single currency, with Bonn bankers deciding London interest rates, is being called "Delorean" (a play on the name of the failed automaker), and his notion of a United States of Europe is looking less appealing all the time.

Now we are at the spot where the zigging intersects the zagging. Economic interdependence is helpful only as long as it does not impinge on political independence; then free trade begins to bother free people.

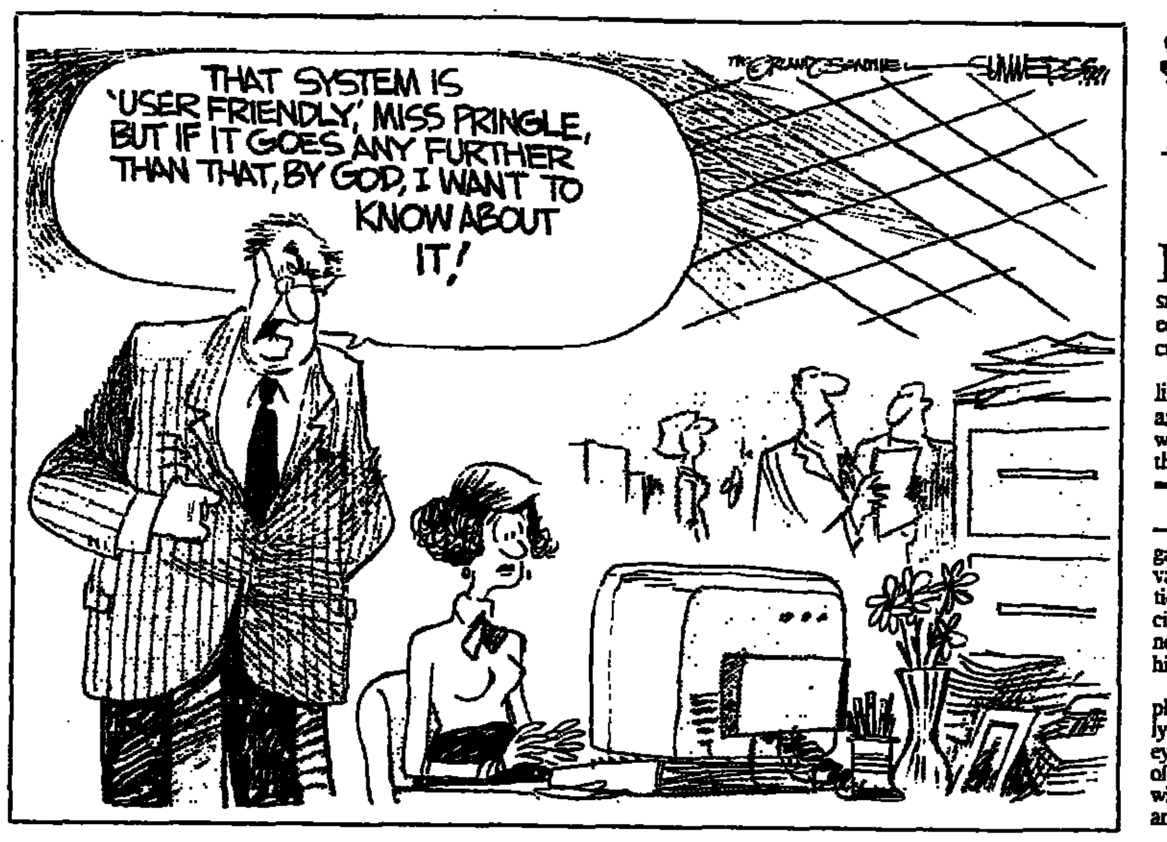
Which force is greater, the trend toward economic union or the march to political self-determination? Extreme Eurocrats say the train of amalgamation is leaving the station, and point to how the newly independent nations of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are eager to join, thereby creating a superstate of more than 500 million.

I think the Brits will go part of the way, linking currencies, but not all the way, linking their national life to the French and Germans. Less is to be gained on the swings of prosperity than is to be lost on the roundabouts of restriction.

As economic bureaucrats overreach, political sovereignty will be reasserted; in the end, a common language and set of values forges a nation's identity and determines its decisions.

The tug-o'-peace between those two forces — zigging to political freedom, zagging to economic interdependence — will shape the politics of the run-up to the millennium. Neither need totally win, but in the end the yearning for political freedom will dominate the desire for economic security.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Golan Heights Proposal

May I offer a perspective on the Golan Heights problem — from the prison cell where I am serving an 18-month term for violating a law that prohibits Israelis from meeting with PLO members?

Many of us remember the months before the 1967 war, when Israelis in the valley were shelled from the mountaintops in the Golan Heights. There was no peace in the valley. So when Israel captured the Golan Heights, almost everyone thought it was a just cause.

But Israel's victory in 1967 brought neither peace nor security to the region. Instead, the present borders brought more casualties on both sides than occurred in the years before the 1967 war.

If the occupation of the Golan Heights was meant to prevent guns from firing on the settlements, one could sympathize with Israel. If the occupation was meant to exploit the captured territory for gain, or to enlarge Israel, the chances for peace can be considered nil.

Anyway, these days the Syrians do not need the Golan Heights to wage war on Israel: They could fire Scud missiles from the Damascus area and no Israeli city would be safe. And Israel, of course, could use its own missiles, chemical weapons and, as a last resort, some of the 300 atomic bombs it reportedly has.

All this would lead to the destruction of the entire region. Do we have a choice? Yes, and now, while the attempt at dialogue is being made. Israel should be willing to withdraw from the Golan Heights on the following conditions:

1. Syria agrees to demilitarize the area returned.

2. The United States and the Soviet Union, under United Nations mandate, place observers to guarantee the demilitarization. The observers would be removed only on joint Israeli-Syrian request.

3. Syria would agree to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

4. Syria would agree to permit Israeli settlers to continue living in the Heights, under agreed-on conditions.

5. Syria would permit any Jew wishing to leave Syria to go to Israel.

Only in this spirit of reason, magnanimity, compromise and concern for the future can there be hope for peace.

ABE NATHAN.
Maasiyahu Prison.
Ramla, Israel.

Well, Aisle Be Darned

"Isn't this a lovely new market?" Blondie exclaims to Dagwood on your Oct. 12 comics page. But the supermarket must be a floating one, for a sign in the background says "Isle 4."

WILLIAM P. HIRSHMAN.
Aachen, Germany.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

$150 Sneakers: A Short Hop From the Fall of Civilization

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — We are talking about sneakers. Big sneakers. Size 12 sneakers. The new ones currently located on my friend's son's feet which are currently located on a high school floor.

The sneakers came into my friend's life all pumped up with hostility. Parent and child had wrangled over them for weeks. This woman did not approve of the purchase. She and her husband regard $150 sneakers as proof of warped values, rip-off materialism, not to mention the decline and fall of Western civilization. Her son regards them as a necessity, an object of desire, proof of his need to make his own choices.

MEANWHILE

At the end of the wrangling, the boy played his trump card or, more specifically, his paycheck. "I'll use my own money." He went into the store with a portion of his summer earnings and walked out with scientifically designed, engineered and marketed ego-building shoes.

The woman and her husband were silenced by this. And bothered.

This is what we talk about in the shadow of these sneakers, this woman and I: our parents, ourselves, our children. Money and independence and family.

Our parents who were young during the Depression used to bring money home, put money on the table. Those were the expressions they used. The assumption was that whatever they earned went into the family pot for distribution.

Now, teenagers earn "their own money." They are much less likely to "bring it home." In some families that money may ease pressure on the family budget. In others it may be designated for college as well as compact discs and sneakers. But it is usually described and circumscribed as "theirs." To do with as they will.

Immigrant families still seem to pool their resources. But American parents who depend on a teenager's earnings for groceries or rent are more likely to feel ashamed of themselves than proud of their children.

Is this an economic piece of the heralded breakdown of the American family? My friend thinks so.

We count the many ways in which the marketplace treats us as individuals rather than members of families. Most adults are employed on their own as workers who now earn single wages, not family wages. We are subdivided as consumers with separate wants — sneakers, a Walkman — not shared needs. Even preschoolers have their Saturday morning television market.

Increasingly each generation is on its own, liberated and isolated in and by the economy. We appear less like a permanent family unit than like temporarily connected individuals.

It happens up and down the age spectrum. On the turnpike this summer, I passed an elderly couple in a car with a bumper sticker that read: "If you don't go first class, your children will." My friend remembers laughing at a boat named "My Children's Inheritance."

We both know parents of our age wrestling with the costs of college. Should they borrow money on their house or have their children borrow? Should they invest in their children's future or their own old age? Will helping their dependents leave them dependent?

What do they want or expect of their children later in life? The assumptions of family — I will raise you and you will care for me — have been replaced by the assumptions of independence. A reluctance to ask, a fear of needing.

Even divorce laws are now infused by the idea that husband and wife are separate economic units. The goal is to achieve independence, self-sufficiency as quickly as possible.

My friend's paycheck is, of course, not entirely her own, nor is her husband's. It is owned by the bank, the supermarket, credit card companies — the whole catastrophe, as Zorba might describe it. They don't ask their children to pay room and board, although in rancorous wrangling over these shoes an ugly reference was made to this expense.

But since the Sneaker Affair, her family has done a great deal of thinking about money earned and shared. The pros and cons of American self-reliance. About economic rights and responsibilities.

This is not a simple talk. The mess of economics and emotions does not lend itself to a bottom line. But this is what my friend has learned: It has become far too easy to run away from family in a pair of $150 sneakers.

The Boston Globe.

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Neikrug Photographica

Neikrug Photographica in New York takes a new look at the U. S.'s rich photographic archive from the Depression. The gallery asked photographers or relatives to pick favorites — not always the best known. Here, Carl Mydans's "Pikeville, Tenn." 224 E. 68th Street, through Nov. 16.

Death of LPs May Be Greatly Exaggerated

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

WILL there be life after death for the LP record, which is fast disappearing from store shelves? A handful of major companies that both manufacture the hardware and make the records seem determined to make people switch to compact discs, which have a bigger profit margin and are easier to stock and handle than long-play microgroove records.

But although CD players are getting relatively cheaper, there still seems to be widespread resistance to buying them or the discs.

Industry observers say that, rather than buying compact discs, many people are hanging onto their record collections and have either stopped buying new issues or have gone over to cassettes while waiting for something better to come along, like the digital audio tape.

The Sony Corporation of America recently announced it would reissue selected recordings on vinyl because, as a company spokesman said, "there is still an awful lot of hardware out there." Nevertheless, new issues on the LP format are becoming rare.

PARADOXICALLY, companies that continue to make high-quality conventional turntables — like Linn of Scotland, Rega of England and a scattering of smaller manufacturers — are doing excellent business. Linn sold more than 15,000 turntables last year, a record since it began production nearly 20 years ago.

This is partly because some audiophiles resisting the onward march of the compact disc have decided to upgrade their record collections with a better turntable. On the other hand, some customers are buying turntables because they have been persuaded that LPs sound better, according to Bill Miller, Linn's head of engineering design.

"This is an ideal time to be starting a record collection, because you can get LPs so cheaply," he said. "This is because many people are throwing out their record collections." Indeed, stores selling second-hand and remaindered LPs are opening up in many cities where new records have become hard to find.

Back when people argued about whether loudspeakers or amplifiers were more important, Ivor Tiefenbrun, Linn's managing director, started the company on the conviction that the turntable was the key element of a hi-fi system.

Linn now manufacturers everything from records to loudspeakers, and will introduce its first compact disc player next year, but Tiefenbrun asserts that a good turntable still provides finer reproduction than CDs.

Such a claim in the face of technological advance may seem reactionary. Yet Linn's engineers are predominantly young, the highly computerized factory outside Glasgow is one of the most modern in Britain and the company has won many awards for technical innovation. Tiefenbrun says bluntly: "If it sounds better, it is better."

I asked Michael Seiler, Linn's representative in France, to lay on a demonstration. We heard a variety of music taken from the same recorded source and issued in both CD and LP formats. On my left was Linn's cheapest model, the Basik, with a solid plinth and belt-driven turntable, and on my right was an Arcam CD player costing nearly four times as much. Both machines were hooked to the same amplifier and speakers.

In each case, the LP sounded warmer, more nuanced and closer to what I would expect to hear in a concert hall.

A RECORDING by Paul Badura-Skoda of Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata on an 1805 pianoforte sounded clinically clean but metallic on CD, smooth and well-rounded on LP. A digital recording of Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony by the Academy of Ancient Music was exceptionally clear and detailed on CD — so much so that it was difficult to make out the wood for the trees. The LP version seemed musically more coherent.

The jazz saxophonist Archie Shepp has an energetic, bluesy style. CD made him sound angular and rough. On LP he seemed mellower and the melodic line emerged more clearly. The contrast when we played a Jacques Brel song was even more striking. CD made him sound both flat and harsh. LP achieved a superior balance between voice and the backing accordion.

Had my ears deceived me? I put that question to Alan Sanders, a critic and biographer of the music producer, the late Walter Legge. "I think your views reflect perhaps the majority of ordinary music lovers, and I think that the alleged supremacy of CD is partly the concoction of the record industry," he said.

"There is no doubt that at its best it is a very reliable carrier of recorded information but unfortunately, particularly in the case of transfers from older recordings, engineers often try to emphasize clarity and brilliance at the expense of homogenous sound."

Keith Hardwick, who has overseen the transfer of many records from 78 to 33 rpm format and more recently to CD, said that on reflection, he prefers the sound of some of the LPs that he has transferred.

"The biggest area of dispute arises in the transfer from LP to compact disc of older recordings," he said. "Some critics say the sound has become dried out and synthetically bright. If this is the case, I think that the fault lies not with the digital transfer but with the person doing it. Because you have a totally silent medium, there is a temptation to allow through more of the upper frequencies than one would have done in LP days."

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Bernt Capra, top, directed "Mindwalk." Jeff Daniels, right, with Max Penich in "The Butcher's Wife."

Mindwalk

Directed by Bernt Capra. U. S., Triton.

Freely adapted by the physicist and popular science author Fritjof Capra from his 1982 "The Turning Point," this movie, like Louis Malle's "My Dinner With André" or Eric Rohmer's "Ma Nuit chez Maude," is about conversation. Most of the film consists of a discourse on the world, between a trio roaming on Mont-Saint-Michel in the hours before the tide cuts it off. The participants are obvious "types": a vacationing Democratic senator (Sam Waterston), an expatriate poet (John Heard) and a physicist who has cut herself off from society (Liv Ullmann). As they wander, the scientist tells the poet and politician about her views of the world. She is clearly proselytizing; they react predictably. As the tide rises, the trio, like the world around them, seem to become part of a vast web of relationships. But is it really a dialogue? The scientist's ideas are the same views Capra espouses in books: an ecological, conservationist, feminist agenda close to that of the Greens. And that may be the limitation of "Mindwalk." Though constructed as a trialogue, even a Socratic one, it often seems closer to a monologue among three elements of Capra's personality: the physicist (his avocation), the poet (his literary skills) and the politician (his desire to transform the world). Even so, Ullmann, Waterston and Heard are such expert actors that they are able to bend the script's seeming didacticism.

(Michael Wilmington, LAT)

Mon Père Ce Heros

Directed by Gérard Lauzier. France, AMLF.

Indefatigable Gérard Depardieu plays an overwrought, divorced father in this lumbering comedy vehicle. He is on vacation with his daughter in Mauritius, an island where there seems to be no rest for the weary. Pretty Véronique (Marie Gillain) makes up a story that her father is actually her lover, trying to pass as her father. All this to attract attention and to snare Benjamin (Patrick Mille). The joke is stretched and may work with audiences — Lauzier, also a cartoonist, plays up to a certain very French surf, sex and Club Med clientele. Depardieu thrashes around, not at his best in swimming trunks, but with such good timing that he is appealing at moments; so are the young actors who try to give a lift to broadly etched roles.

(Joan Dupont)

The Butcher's Wife

Directed by Terry Hughes. U. S., Paramount.

This film casts a spell with the efficacy of a 100-proof love potion, but with a hint of something new in the air. Demi Moore, her hair bleached a beachy blond, plays Marina, a coltish clairvoyant who weds a butcher, Leo (George Dzundza), and returns home with him to Greenwich Village. A plain-spoken North Carolinian, Marina can't help saying exactly what's on her mind. Usually, it's a prophesy that gladdens the hearts of the butcher shop's lovelorn customers — among them a lesbian shopkeeper (Frances McDormand) and a mousy music teacher (Mary Steenburgen). Leo, frightened by his bride's amazing powers, turns for help to the neighborhood psychiatrist (Jeff Daniels). Hilariously overanalytical and self-absorbed, Dr. Alex Tremor has noticed Marina, not only because she is lovely, but because she has been curing his patients. Sparks fly, and it doesn't take paranormalcy to see that the psychic and the shrink were made for each other. This is a standard bedroom farce, a crazy but chaste caper as fresh as the ocean zephyr. Daniels and Moore waltz through their lovers' quarrels, as if destined to play this mind-reading pair.

(Rita Kempley, WP)

Is U.S. Public TV Going Hollywood?

By Mark Schapiro

NEW YORK — After three decades as a self-proclaimed "ratings king," William Baker now finds himself a two-year veteran of the wars at WNET in New York, the largest station in the public television system. "This place," he says, "puts you on a religious mission. From the criteria of where I used to work, this place should not exist."

Before taking the job at WNET, Baker helped create half a dozen new cable channels, including Disney, Discovery and A&E. Baker's calling now is to insure that WNET stays different from those commercial stations of his past, a challenge that is shared by PBS as a whole.

A convergence of circumstances has made this a particularly difficult period:

- Cable stations threaten the dominance that PBS once had in cultural, nature and public affairs programming.
- An array of right-wing watchdogs, who seem to be expanding their focus from the National Endowment for the Arts to the content of public television, scrutinize virtually all nontraditional programming.
- Devastating cuts in state and local financing have threatened the commitment of individual stations to locally produced programming.
- A PBS-sponsored study has recommended a shift from money-losing local programming to national programs that can be underwritten by corporate sponsors and attract donations from viewers.

Rattled network officials, station managers, producers and others are asking questions that strike at the heart of PBS's very identity: What is the purpose of public TV? Who is this public? And what should they be watching?

"Our public," says Jennifer Lawson, PBS's program director, "is everyone with a TV set." Lawson is the key figure in a major reshuffling of power within PBS that brings central planning to a system that once gave the 341 PBS stations the right to decide which programs to run and when — making it impossible to schedule and promote a show nationally.

At the root of Lawson's vision is an attempt to go head to head with PBS's main competitors, with a new emphasis on "multiculturalism" and a "prime-time core" of national programming. And she does not shy away from commercial television techniques.

But critics say that in her attention to ratings, and her attempt to repeat such widely praised successes as "The Civil War," Lawson is yielding to public television's equivalent of Hollywood's blockbuster mentality. "PBS should provide an alternative to commercial TV," says Dai-Sil Kim Gibson, an independent producer on the PBS Programming Policy Committee, a panel appointed to advise Lawson's office. "That means a greater willingness to take risks, even though this may be in conflict with the need to increase the audience."

Mark Schapiro, who covers entertainment and politics, wrote this for The New York Times.

David Suter/IHT

British TV: The Viewer Is Likely to Be Auction's Big Loser

By Brenda Maddox

LONDON — Britain has long prided itself on what the critic Milton Shulman once dubbed "the least-worst television in the world." How much of that superlative will be left once the current deregulatory whirlwind has passed?

The Conservative government, when designing the rules for an auction of commercial television franchises, seems to have forgotten about the ancient prerogative of losers: to pick up their marbles and go home.

There is the possibility that the four incumbent companies who lost their licenses in the auction last month will take their programs to a satellite channel after 1993, when their present tenure runs out. But even now they are beginning to pull back on their contributions to the popular commercial television network known as ITV.

The Independent Television Commission, the regulatory agency that conducted the auction on the government's behalf, insists that it will compel the ousted companies to keep up their standards during their lame-duck year. Yet the commission's powers to define, let alone enforce, the status quo are limited.

The changes may soon be visible on the screen. Already TV-am, which has provided the entire morning show nationwide seven days a weeks, has announced that it will shut down its own extensive and independent news service. Instead, it will take its news from the satellite channel, BSkyB.

The auction's biggest loser was Thames Television, holder of the license to broadcast to the London region on weekdays (apart from breakfast time). Since receiving the bad news, because it submitted lower bids than two competitors, Thames has announced that it will drop five London regional programs by Christmas. It is also hoping to shift "This Week," its distinguished current affairs show, which goes out on the whole ITV network Mondays at 8:30 P.M., to a less popular time, to clear the slot for something that can pull in greater revenue.

Thames, which has been the major contributor to ITV's national network, has other moves at its command. Rather than invest in new shows, it could bring pressure to show more repeats of old Thames-made favorites such as "Minder" or "Rumpole of the Bailey," or to schedule big Hollywood films in the interest of maximum advertising revenue rather than schedule balance. Why not? Embittered Thames now sees its main duty to its shareholders, not the viewers.

But the ITC has bigger worries. Some of the auction's losers are threatening to challenge in court, together or separately, some of its decisions. The decisions looked arbitrary and inconsistent — nothing like an auction at all. Legal wrangles could delay the smooth transition of the old ITV network into the new, to the detriment of the viewing schedule.

In any event, it is hard to find anyone who expects the post-1993 ITV to carry serious current affairs or documentaries much earlier than 11 P.M. As in American television, the choicest evening hours will be reserved for entertainment. Besides, because of the size of the bids (which promised large sums to the British Treasury) and other regulatory charges, the companies that form the new ITV network will in total have about £100 million a year (about $177 million) less to spend on programs than is currently available — hardly a prospect for improving quality.

There's always the BBC. That was the argument of the former prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, among others, when it was suggested that the auction system might drain the quality from ITV. (Even Thatcher was upset at the freakish results of the auction and apologized in a letter to Bruce Gyngell, chief of TV-am, saying she could not forget that she was responsible for the legislation that set the auction in motion.)

But the BBC itself is working hard to change its nature. It wants to become a more commercially realistic enterprise before its next royal charter comes before Parliament for renewal in 1996.

Accordingly, last week the BBC announced that it will encourage its program makers to shop outside the BBC for supporting services, such as graphics, editing and makeup. This week it announced a sweeping reorganization, which will close studios and push power outward from the center to the regions, where everything is cheaper.

BY such conspicuous reformation, the BBC hopes to persuade politicians to stop criticizing it for bureaucratic inefficiency. They may, therefore, allow it to survive into the next century without advertising, still supported by the compulsory fee paid by viewers.

The danger is obvious. The BBC could jettison so much of its long-acquired in-house expertise that it will lose the critical mass of talent necessary to preserve its heritage of excellence.

Some in Britain will argue that the strength of British television lies not in any particular structure or form of finance but rather in British culture, which is highly verbal and derives from an Anglo-Celtic narrative tradition going back a thousand years, from Beowulf to Virginia Woolf, and still holding strong.

BBC-1, for example, last month showed an Alan Bennett television dram, "A Question of Attribution," which adapted and, most critics felt, improved his stage play about an imagined encounter in a royal picture gallery between Sir Anthony Blunt, the curator of the queen's pictures, and Queen Elizabeth II. The tension of the plot turned on the subtle change in the meaning of the word "fake," as it became clear that the queen was aware that her art expert was also a fake — in fact, a secret Soviet agent.

The play was subtle yet riveting, and beautifully acted: British television at its best, not the thing the viewer in most other countries can expect to pop up on their main national channel on an ordinary evening.

If the optimists are right, this sort of television will continue because Britain makes good television programs as other countries make good wine. But, pessimists will remind them, even a slight change in climate can have disastrous results.

Brenda Maddox, the author of "Nora," is working on a biography of D. H. Lawrence.

HEAR THIS

■ In the Museum Company, where he stepped in for relief from relentless merchandising in other Washington shops, Peter Carlson found a "Masterpieces" coloring book, a game called Art Rummy, cocktail napkins from "the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," neckties with Klee paintings, plates from Robert Mapplethorpe photos (not the ones you think) and reproductions of Rodin's Thinker. As Carlson described in The Washington Post Magazine, these cost $185 for the Large Thinker, and a bargain $95 for the Small Thinker.

In Travel, One Man's Hitch Is Another's Nightmare

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

THERE are two kinds of travel nightmares — those that happen to other people and those that happen to you. Baggage going to Tokyo instead of New York, missing a connecting flight at Heathrow or being a victim of overbooking in Bangkok may seem trivial. But the effects can be devastating — a lost contract or even a lost job. Nothing to compare, of course, with authentic nightmares, like muggings or hijackings.

Of course, nightmares are relative. How can I compare a paranoid half hour at the Plaza Athenée in Paris when no one could trace the shoes I had left outside the door for cleaning, with the businessman they found crawling out of the lagoon in his shorts after taking a taxi from Lagos airport toward his hotel?

The worst travel nightmares are often a cascade of minor misfortunes that make the victims wonder whether they will ever get an even break. The most bitter memories stem from rude or cavalier treatment by people who are supposed to be looking after you.

Take the vicarious distress of Anne and Magnus Morgan of Monaco who watched a man on crutches left to fend for himself on the steps of an Air Inter plane on arrival at Nice Airport. "He had to struggle up and down all the steps on his own. Nobody helped him, or even asked him. I just couldn't believe it," Anne Morgan says. "It was a scandal. This is typical of the arrogant attitude of Air Inter (and Air France). We have had so many unpleasant experiences that Magnus told our travel agent not to book us on them anymore. He wrote that if this is the way you're going to compete for the European traveler you're bound to lose. But they never replied."

Or the case of Andrew Wielawski who writes from Italy with a harrowing tale of a TWA flight from Rome to Boston via New York.

"I had asked for a diabetic meal as I am insulin dependent. After waiting in an unattended check-in line I missed my flight. But I was put on the next one two hours later. I was told no problem with my meal or connection in New York. But on the plane I was told my meal was on the other flight. I became very sick and asked the attendant for more bread. She said, 'No extras in economy. If you want more food, you can upgrade.' Two hours later, when I was very, very sick, they brought me a big dish of ice cream from first class. On my way to the rest room, I saw a special meal with my name sitting in the galley." The ordeal continued with no onward connection and the victim renting a car and driving to Boston ("as bad as I felt") in a flurry of recriminations.

Jacques Renoir, a filmmaker living in Cagnes-sur-Mer, near Nice, strikes a lighter note with the scenario of the middle-aged couple who set out on a day-trip in the country. In the course of a gastronomic lunch the husband goes to the lavatory and comes back with his fly open. His wife whispers to him and in closing his zipper he traps a corner of the tablecloth in his pants. They stand up to leave and everything crashes onto the floor — plates, glasses, wine and so on. A double bill for the damage.

Dissolve to a safari park near Fréjus where they follow the wrong road and find themselves surrounded by angry wild boar who charge the car, seriously damaging the door. On the way home they are stopped by police. In vain does the husband protest, "Listen, I've not been drinking. This wine on my jacket is due to the tablecloth being caught up in my fly, then we were attacked by boar..."

"We had this incentive group coming from Manchester to Malaga," says Ken Clayton, a consultant in England. "When they arrived at the airport there was a baggage handlers strike, so we put them on coaches to Birmingham. But en route the plane was grounded, so we decided it would be quicker to put them back on the coaches and take them down to Heathrow rather than get a plane to fly up to Birmingham. En route to Heathrow, we heard that Malaga airport was closed by fog. One option was to divert them to Seville. But we decided to call it a day and put them into a hotel at Heathrow."

Christopher Woodley, a former British diplomat who publishes Inside Tracks, a travel newsletter, might have been glad of a room at Heathrow on his excursions to the developing world.

"A tiny episode that comes vividly to mind is arriving at the government guest house in central Nigeria and asking (as you always do in Africa) 'Do you have any water?' Yes, they had water — three inches of green slime in the bottom of the tub. It did mean you could take a bucket and flush the john. Drinking water? You carry your own. Or drink beer, which is the alternative in Africa. You accept horrors in the Third World that you wouldn't begin to accept in somewhere like San Francisco.

"I was staying as a guest in Havana, where the secret police take a certain interest in a business visitor. When I left Havana and arrived in Mexico City, I found my hosts' house and car keys in my luggage — presumably deposited there by the police. It was quite a nightmare as you can't easily telephone to Havana from Mexico City."

Nicolas Asfouri/IHT

TAKING off with the only set of car keys, leaving wife and kids stranded at the airport, is a recurring nightmare for the business traveler. Keys are often the center of the universe. There was a New Yorker cartoon some years ago that showed the gigantic shadow of a bird of prey bearing a man in its claws with a woman shouting, "Harry, drop the keys!"

Patricia Yates, London-based editor of the Consumer Association's, Holiday Which? magazine, tells a tale of oxygen masks dropping on a British Airways flight from London to Milan. "Some Italians on board were going bananas because all announcements were in English. They didn't understand what was happening. The next thing they knew was when the cabin attendants came round asking for money for drinks as we came down in Geneva. Everyone was then dumped unceremoniously on a train to Milan for the rest of the journey."

To know or not to know? That is the nightmare. Communication is the heart of a harrowing experience. If airlines find it hard not to speak in tongues, maybe they should have cassette recordings for every contingency. "This is your captain. The aircraft is on automatic pilot . . . pilot . . . pilot . . ."

DO'S AND DON'TS

Silver Slippers
Do be careful about food and drink in unfamiliar places. Disaster can strike as Gippy Tummy, Delhi Belly, Kathmandu Quickstep or Montezuma's Revenge and a new nasty called Lenin's Revenge. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot. Never drink unbottled water and avoid ice in drinks. (A warm gin and tonic is called a Silver Slipper among involuntary aficionados).

Toothpaste on the Rocks
Don't despair if your hotel in Africa has no water. Brushing your teeth with duty-free single malt whisky is not an undiluted disaster.

Armored Taxis
Don't forget to reserve your very own armored personnel carrier for the trip from Lagos Airport to the hotel. Don't stop for hitchhikers, especially those in uniform.

Excursion Tickets
Don't get mad at the airline if all three excursion tickets are sold three weeks before the flight. A good travel agent can sell you a regular ticket at half price.

'This is xypityhk. . .'
Don't worry if you cannot understand in-flight announcements. Body language speaks louder than words.

Lining Up Seats
Do try to procure a row of four seats for yourself in economy class in which you can stretch out and sleep. You'll sleep better than in business or first class.

THE ARTS GUIDE

Clockwise, from left, Japanese wooden sculpture, British Museum, London; painting by Jan Vermeer, National Gallery, London; painting by Edward Hopper, Musée Rath, Geneva; a 1959 Datsun, Design Museum, London.

AUSTRALIA

Sydney
Art Gallery of New South Wales (tel: 225.1700). To Jan. 12, 1992: "Masterpieces from the Guggenheim:" 110 works provide a historical overview of 20th century art through World War II.

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Dorotheum (tel: 712.50.35). To Nov. 16: "Gate to an Imaginary Museum." Exhibition devoted to the surrealist painter Helmut Leherb.

BRITAIN

London
British Museum (tel: 636.1555). To Nov. 24: "Kamakura — The Renaissance of Japanese Sculpture, 1185-1333." Giant Buddhist sculptures, including pieces by Kaikei and Unkei.
Design Museum (tel: 403.6933). To Feb. 2, 1992: "Metropolis: Tokyo Design Visions." The role of design in culture, industry and everyday life of Japan since the 1950s.
National Gallery (tel: 839.3321). To Jan. 19, 1992: Nearly 100 paintings from the Royal Collection by European Masters from the 16th to 19th centuries.

CANADA

Ottawa
National Gallery of Canada (tel: 990.1985). To Nov. 17: "Miyajima: Thousand Road." Recent works by the Japanese artist Tatsuo Miyajima.
Also, an exhibition of photographs by Eugène Atget, Walker Evans, and Lee Friedlander examines some of their influences on each other.

FRANCE

Charleville-Mézières
Musée Arthur Rimbaud (tel: 24.56.24.09). To Nov. 30: 100 photos illustrate Rimbaud's voyages.

Paris
Cité Internationale des Arts (tel: 42.78.71.72). To Dec. 8: An exhibition of works by 50 artists, in celebration of the Cite's 25th anniversary. Also shown at Hotel de Ville.
Goethe Institut (tel: 47.23.61.21). To Nov. 22: An exhibition of posters and flyers done during the Cold War.
Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Jan. 20, 1992: Three exhibitions relating to German art, from the end of the Middle Ages to the 16th century, when Germany was experiencing a period of great artistic creativity.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Manège Royal (tel: 34.51.05.12). To Nov. 24: The first biennial contemporary art fair, shown in different locations, around the theme of the Apocalypse. Includes an homage to Redon, focusing on his vision of the Apocalypse, at the Musee du Prieure (to Dec. 7).

GERMANY

Berlin
Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.02.49). Mozart's "Don Giovanni," conducted by Marcello Viotti, featuring Andreas Schmidt as Don Giovanni and Julia Varady as Donna Anna. Nov. 9, 11, 15 and Dec. 1.

Frankfurt
Alte Oper (tel: 1340.400). Nov. 18: Mstislav Rostropovich conducts the London Symphony Orchestra with Itzkak Perlman in a performance celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Sergei Prokofiev.

IRELAND

Dublin
Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 718.666). To Nov. 17: "Gold from the Kremlin — 100 Works of Art from the Treasure Chamber of the Tsars," including Peter the Great's coronation crown.

ITALY

Ravenna
Museo Nazionale (tel: 35.404). To Nov. 17: "Hidden Treasures." Works representing the first 12 centuries of Christian art from churches in Italy's Romagno region.

JAPAN

Osaka
Festival Hall (tel: 231.22.21). The Orchestre de Paris performs on Nov. 9, and then continues its tour, through Nov. 13, to Okayama, Maebashi and Matsudo.

Tokyo
Maribrough Fine Art (tel: 3404.8001). To Jan. 18, 1992: Sculptures and drawings by Fernando Botero.

SPAIN

Barcelona
Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.19.08). To Dec. 1: Retrospective of 100 paintings and other works by the Dutch contemporary artist Karel Appel.

SWEDEN

Stockholm
Nordiska Museet (tel: 666.46.26). To Nov. 17: "The Nineties in Art and Literature:" Paintings and original manuscripts by great artists and writers of the 1890s are part of a larger exhibition on the end of the 19th century in Sweden.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Musée Rath (tel: 28.56.16). To Jan. 12, 1992: Works by Edward Hopper, from international collections including the Whitney Museum in New York.

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles
Norton Simon Museum (tel: 449.6840). To Nov. 17: "Vincent van Gogh: Painter, Printmaker, Collector." Works by van Gogh and by artists he collected.

Washington
National Museum of Natural History (tel: 357.2700). To Nov. 17: "A Seperate Vision." Works by four contemporary Native American artists.

Hiély: Flirting With Provence

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

AVIGNON, France — If you need reassurance that somewhere in France you can still find a lovingly old-fashioned sort of restaurant — the kind that helped France get its reputation for good food, service, and all around good times at table — then reserve at Hiély, founded in 1938 and a temple of *cuisine d'autrefois*.

I recently returned to Hiély after a five-year absence. I have always had mixed feelings about this restaurant, with its almost awkward first-floor dining room on Avignon's main street. The menu was never quite regional enough for my taste. It flirted with the sunshine and gastronomic wealth of Provence, but never wholly met one's expectations of a cuisine full of power, verve and vigor. I can't say I ever had a bad meal, but always left feeling as though a few gears needed adjusting.

Pierre Hiély, at 62, has moved back from the stove, but not from the restaurant, and he and his wife, Nicole, still oversee the dining room and the menu with authority, elegance and grace. His assistant of 20 years, André Chaussy, now runs the kitchen, and the Hiély family, the chef, and dining room director, Jean-Luc Pamato, have formed a partnership to share the duties. The Michelin guide responded this spring by downgrading Hiély from two stars to one.

Maybe that woke them up, or maybe everything and everyone was in a particularly good mood the day I lunched there, overlooking the plane trees and the quiet autumnal charm of Avignon.

The dining room is so simple you know that frills are not part of the show. The bare wood floors have not been refinished in years, but the patina is one of simple age, not neglect. The plain beige rug, the spray of flowers, the yellowish orange tablecloths do little to distinguish the room, nor do they compete with its quiet animation.

The two menus (at 195 and 295 francs) invite you to go for the works, and the unassuming waitresses encourage you to take another bite, another course. Few resist.

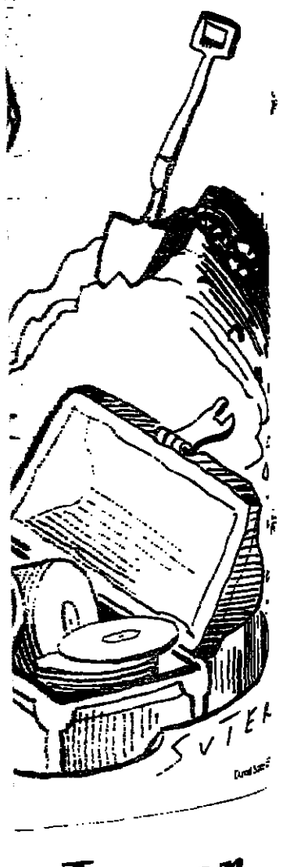
It is impossible to put a label on Hiély's menu of the moment: neither regional, nor classical, nor modern. But what do labels matter if when you get up from the table you feel thoroughly satisfied?

There is Saint-Pierre, or John Dory, wrapped and steamed in fresh sorrel leaves, served on a herb-infused bed of chopped fresh tomatoes, a sunny preparation I'd be proud to serve.

Each dish — the hearty tourte of quail and foie gras; the light and spirited bohemienne of fresh cod seasoned with thyme, so rosy and moist with a soothing confit of red onions — helped to make the meal pleasing and memorable.

The rolling cheese and dessert trolleys are the sort that make happy, smiling faces. The cheeses looked a bit too clean to me, not quite aged. I was quickly proven wrong: the reblochon, the Saint-Nectaire, not to mention the fresh goat cheese from Valréas or the Banon wrapped in dried chestnut leaves, each lived up to its reputation.

Hiély, 5 Rue de la République, 84000 Avignon; tel: 90.86.17.07. Credit card: Visa. Closed Monday all day and Tuesday at lunch. Menus at 195 and 295 francs.



g Loser

...rative tradition going back a thous... ...rs, from Beowulf to Virginia Woolf ... ...holding strong.

...iBC-1, for example, last month show... ...Alan Bennett television dram... "A Q... ...of Attribution," which adapted ... ...it critics felt, improved his stage pl... ...an imagined encounter in a royal ... ...gallery between Sir Anthony Blunt, ...itor of the Queen's pictures, and Q... ...abeth II. The tension of the plot was ... ...the subtle change in the meaning of ... ...d "fake," as it became clear that ... ...en was aware that her art expert was ... ...ke — in fact, a secret Soviet agent.

...he play was subtle yet riveting, and be... ...lly acted. British television at its best ... ...thing the viewer in most other count... ...expect to pop up on their main ... ...ened on an ordinary evening.

...the optimists are right, this sort ... ...vision will continue because Br... ...s good television programs as ... ...ntries make good wine. But, possib... ...remind them, even a slight chang... ...ste can have disastrous results.

...renda Maddox, the author of "Nan... ...ting on a biography of D. H. Lawre...

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We know the feeling well. We experience it every time a Patek Philippe leaves the hands of our craftsmen.
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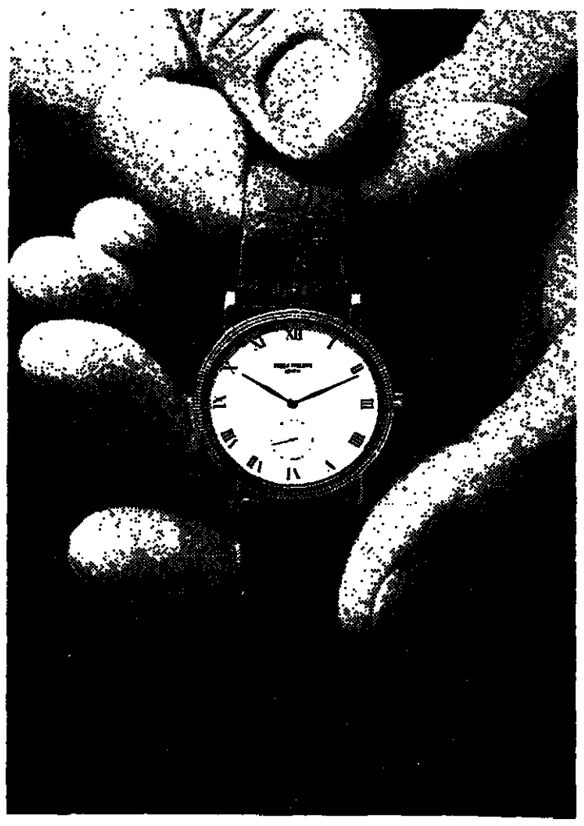


PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE

Patek Philippe S.A.
41, rue du Rhône – 1211 Geneva 3 – Switzerland

ACROSS

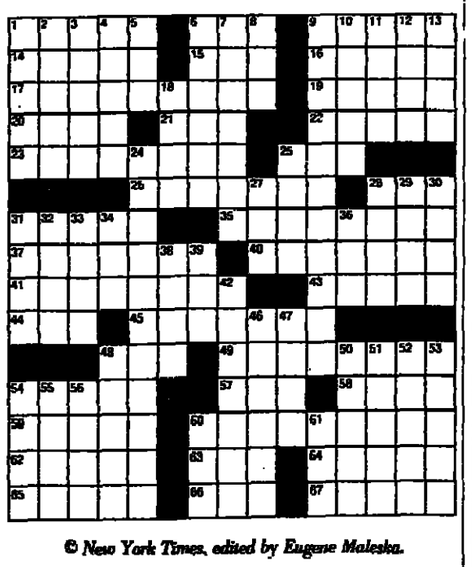
1 Noted violinist
6 Welsh river
9 Crystal-lined stone
14 —— Irvan, 1991 winner at Daytona Beach
15 Motley Crüe member
16 Colo. range
17 Song with a refrain
19 Plus
20 Pelages
21 Unit of acceleration
22 City west of Düsseldorf
23 Liner's cheapest quarters
25 Kuwait's great resource
26 Thomas Gray was one
28 Formerly called
31 Manet's portraitist
35 Electrical conductor
37 Adaptable
40 Utopia, almost literally
41 Old Greek jars
43 Songwriter-entertainer Peter ——
44 Kind of deer
45 Certain muscle
48 Dadaist Ray
49 Skinner
54 Corday's victim
57 Primate
58 It, in Avila
59 Instrument for 1 Across
60 Athenian tribunal
62 Game of chance
63 Zilch
64 Playwright's ploy
65 City of the Ruhr
66 Way of Chuang-tzu
67 Alaskan Athapaskans

DOWN

1 Feudal underlings
2 Schubert's "—— Quintet"
3 Harden
4 Wash lightly
5 He's raised by the riled
6 Amount by which a cask falls short of being full
7 Ability lacked by landlubbers
8 Small island
9 Speckled pottery
10 Frame for Arp
11 City of Honshu
12 Suffices
13 Tolkien tree creatures
18 Equal, in Arles
24 Return of the Jews to Palestine: c. 538 B.C.
25 European capital
27 Tragedy by Euripides
28 Carol
29 Name on a green stamp
30 TV's Jeannie
31 Precious
32 "Sesame Street" muppet
33 Yawn
34 Ygdrasil is one
36 Rangers' org.
38 Club for Faldo
39 Hoisting tackle
42 Biblical country
46 Black gum
47 —— strut (plane part)
48 Having a dull surface
50 Vex
51 —— marbles
52 Avoid adroitly
53 Floribundas
54 "The —— Animal," 1940 play
55 Joel's follower
56 Mild expletive
60 A hexapod
61 Type of saddle

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	S	S		D	I	P			P	A	S	S	E
A	C	C	T		E	R	O	S		A	S	P	E	N
R	O	A	R		C	O	S	T		I	S	A	A	C
M	A	R	I	E	A	N	T	O	I	N	E	T	T	E
S	T	E	A	M	Y		A	R	D	E	N	T		
		T	B	S		G	A	I		T	E	L	L	
E	M	C	E	E			E	G	O	S		R	O	E
C	A	L	D	R	O	N		E	T	C	H	E	R	S
C	I	E		S	L	A	P			E	A	R	N	S
E	L	A	N		E	R	E		I	N	T			
		R	E	T	I	R	E		R	I	C	E	R	S
H	O	A	G	Y	C	A	R	M	I	C	H	A	E	L
A	N	N	A	S		T	E	A	S		E	S	S	E
R	E	C	T	O		E	S	T	E		T	E	E	D
P	R	E	E	N			S	T	S		S	S	T	S



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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued on Page 14)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 158

ACM Mod n
AllenGrp
AmAirWrts
AssetInvst
BarnettpfC
BritAir
CashNid
CmlFdBnd
CommGs
CntrCnd pf
DPL Inc s
Dibrnus
FPL Grp
FrnkInUnv
GracoCo
HomeDs s
IIITrnsCp
IpalcoEnt
KemperCp
LeaseFd
Mattel Inc
MorgSt s
NatFuelGas
Nike B
OhEd 8.80pf
OrionCp odi
ParkEl
PiedVaCap
RaymdRey
SaraL
Singer n
StHlthFn
Tex Util
TrnCdaPipe s
Union Elec
WMS Ind
WillmsCo pf

NEW LOWS 21

Caldor n
DiamondCp n
HKoser
MuellerInd n
Stratar
WshnWste

AlliedSig
AlliedInd
AmWstr prA
AtlantcGas
BearStearns
BurlNth
CashAmer
ChevUtil
ConStor
CreyRsch
Del Edison
Elctrcm
Ferro
Gaps
GrndMetr n
ICN Pharm
IndianaEng
KLM Air
KleinBenAust
LuxoffIco
MerFn s
MerrLpn odlpf
NatwHlthPr
NorthSou
NovaNord
OhEd 4.56pf
OrionCp 7.76pf
PacGE
PetriRes pf
QuickReilly
RCA Tel
Scherer n
SmckrB
SuperInd s
Textron
TyrtonEnsy
US Sur s
WashWatP
YankEnSy

AlliedSgnl
AmFamily
ArrowElec
Autozone n
BerlitC
C&S Sovran
CentSo West
Comerica s
CmbEn
Comm Eng
Digenostek
EmrsnEl
FtWthTr prX
GnDynam
GtNorIron
INA InvSec
Gannett s
KN Eng
LeucadiaNH
MorishTr pf
MerrillLyn
NytonLab
NewsCorp
Nopest Util
OhEd 4.56pf
OkiRes Inf
PalmerWebr
PeopFred
RJR prA
Rubermd
Schrnbrg
SmcklGE
SymbMTch
TimeWrn prD
UGI
USLIFE Cp
Whittakr n

AlliesCp
AmFreshd
ArrowE pf
BCE Inc s
BestBuy
CIPSCO
CinnGas El
CommEngy
CntrCred
CumminsEngpr
DeminRese
EmrsnElcn
GnMills
GtNMPwr
IllinoisCtrl
Interco Pw
LimtdStEl
LtdyAstor
Masco
MontPow
NatEdu
NIM 8.56pf
NorShPow
OhEd 7.36pf
OmnicomC
PotomElp pf
PSvcEG
ReadrDig
SafegrdSci
StandAerl n
Sequa Pfn
Swank Inc
Total SA n
UNUM
ValleeCtyn
Williams

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS/FINANCE
** FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1991

WALL STREET WATCH

They Hope to Cash In By Fixing the Ozone Hole

By Diana B. Henriques
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — War, plague, fire, flood — no disaster is so vast or so heartbreaking that Wall Street can't find a way to make money from it. So, too, with the ominous deterioration in the earth's ozone layer. As scientists have grown increasingly alarmed about the effect that chlorofluorocarbons have on this protective shell in the earth's atmosphere, a few sharp money managers have grown increasingly interested in a small chemical manufacturing company called American Pacific Corp., based in Las Vegas, Nevada.

The appeal? American Pacific has recently acquired an option to buy the worldwide rights to Halotron, a new fire-extinguishing chemical designed to replace Halon, identified as a major cause of ozone damage.

American Pacific has a deal for an ozone-friendly fire-extinguisher chemical.

American Pacific itself is no stranger to disaster. In May 1988, an explosion destroyed a key plant and triggered a plague of litigation that has hampered the company's efforts to grow. But lately, there are signs that this troublesome cloud is beginning to dissipate.

The company's prospects certainly looked bleak on May 4, 1988, when its plant in Henderson, Nevada, wound up in smoky ruins, with two dead and many people injured.

American Pacific was one of only two domestic manufacturers of ammonium perchlorate, a volatile chemical used in rocket fuel. The blast destroyed the company's key production facility and its inventory. Within hours, the company's stock plummeted from $8.50 a share to less than $3. By contrast, the stock is trading at about $16.50 now on the over-the-counter market.

With substantial help from the federal space program and from Thiokol Corp., the major buyer of the company's ammonium perchlorate, the company was able to build a new plant and resume production by July 1989.

That accomplishment restored its cash flow — it reported total revenue of nearly $62 million in fiscal 1991, up from $14 million in the previous year — and gave the company credibility. Moreover, those who examined the little company's balance sheet closely found some attractive features that pushed beyond rocket fuel.

THERE IS the Halotron prospect, of course. The company expects that it may be able to exercise its option to develop the chemical during the current financial year, which began Oct. 1.

In addition, American Pacific owns and is developing a substantial chunk of Las Vegas real estate. And the company has a pollution abatement business that has gotten a $5.8 million contract to install odor-reducing equipment at a composting facility in Akron, Ohio.

Finally, American Pacific is poised to become a manufacturer of sodium azide, used in making automobile airbags. Under a pact with Dynamit Nobel AG of Germany, American Pacific has an exclusive license to use Dynamit's technology to manufacture sodium azide for sale in North America.

Given the expected growth in airbag installations in American cars in the years ahead, several portfolio managers see this agreement as a powerful booster for the company's revenue.

"The company's cash flow is excellent from its ammonium perchlorate business, but this is really where I see the big growth coming from," said David Warnock, president of Strategic Partners, one of 17 large institutional investors who took a stake in American Pacific through an equity offering last spring.

But building a sodium azide plant will cost nearly $30 million — an amount that the company has found difficult to raise at a reasonable price, given the risks posed by the lawsuits filed against after the 1988 blast.

But developments this summer may have raised the odds that the most worrisome of these suits, the one filed by the insurance companies that covered the estimated $75 million in property damage claims, will be settled short of a trial.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Nov. 7

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.848	3.274	1.1271	0.3296	0.15 *	—	5.47 *	1.276	1.4475 *	1.645	1.7985 *
Brussels	33.7135	59.86	20.6025	6.0245	2.7445 *	18.281	—	23.322	0.2595	29.945	32.725 *
Frankfurt	1.6361	2.905	—	0.2924	0.1333 *	0.8875	4.854 *	1.1322	1.26 *	1.457	1.59 *
London (a)	1.7763	—	2.9038	9.9803	2,180.50	3.275	59.82	2.5637	230.47	1.9989	182.25
Madrid	102.970	182.889	62.945	18.409	8.385 *	55.854	3.0591	71.24	79.275 *	91.815	—
Milan	1,228.50	2,180.15	750.67	219.54	—	666.38	36.439	849.81	9.458	1,094.55	11.929
New York (b)	—	1.77 a	1.6425	5.6115	1,225.00	1.8515	33.855	1.45	130.05	1.1223	103.55
Paris	5.5968	9.933	3.4195	—	0.4558 *	3.0345	0.166	3.8705	4.308 *	4.983	5.4325 *
Tokyo	129.88	230.45	79.36	23.22	0.1059	70.44	3.8539	89.78	—	115.71	1.262
Toronto	1.1278	1.9966	0.6838	0.2001	0.909 *	0.6067	3.334 *	0.775	0.8659 *	—	1.093 *
Zurich	1.4055	2.5077	0.8833	0.2582	0.1176 *	0.7833	4.2836 *	—	1.1141 *	1.2981	1.4031 *
1 ECU	1.3497	0.7088	2.0449	6.9922	1,524.93	2.3045	42.1325	1.8068	162.368	1.4819	128.717
1 SDR	1.3802	0.7775	2.2597	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	1.9958	179.275	1.5515	N.Q.

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9782.1	Greek drac.	184.35	Mex. peso	3070.01	S. Afr. rand	2.80
Austral. $	1.2756	Hong Kong $	7.7625	N. Zealand $	1.7809	Soviet ruble**	47.00
Austr. schil.	11.50	Indian rupee	25.84	Norw. krone	6.418	Swed. krona	5.9725
Brazil cruz.	642.14	Indo. rupiah	1977.00	Phil. peso	26.46	Taiwan $	25.84
Chinese yuan*	5.3809	Irish £	0.6129	Port. escudo	140.95	Thai baht	25.49
Danish krone	6.348	Israeli shek.	2.3223	Saudi riyal	3.7498	Turkish lira	4825.02
Egypt. pound	3.3239	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2872	Sing. $	1.6705	UAE dirham	3.6723
Fin. markka	3.993	Malay. ring.	2.7375	S. Kor. won	751.70	Venez. boliv.	60.15

*Official rate. **Tourist rate (commercial rate: 1.7452.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7695	1.7619	1.7545	Canadian dollar	1.1244	1.1266	1.1287
Deutsche mark	1.6397	1.6459	1.6520	Japanese yen	129.89	129.99	130.10
Swiss franc	1.4470	1.4508	1.4547				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

Nov. 7

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	9-9⅛	[illegible]	10⅜-10½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6¾
2 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅜-10½	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¾-9⅞	6⅝
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9⅝-9¾	6⅛-6¼	9¾-9⅞	6⅝
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9⅝-9¾	5⅞-6	9¾-9⅞	6⅝
1 year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9¾-9⅞	6⅝

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Nov. 7

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	4½	4½
Prime rate	7½	7½
Federal funds	4 11/16	4¾
Comm. paper 30-179 days	4.90	4¾
3-month Treasury bills	4.61	4.61
6-month Treasury bills	4.67	4.67
1-year Treasury bills	4.68	4.70
30-year Treasury bond	7.92	8.01
3-month CD's	4.65	4.70
6-month CD's	4.65	4.70
Japan		
Discount rate	5½	5½
Call money	6 15/32	6 11/16
1-month interbank	6¾	6¼
3-month interbank	6 9/32	6¼
Germany		
Discount rate	7½	7½
Lombard rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	9.05	9.15
1-month interbank	9.15	9.15
3-month interbank	9.40	9.40
6-month interbank	9.40	9.40
Britain		
Bank base rate	11.00	11.00
Call money	10½	10 9/16
3-month interbank	10⅝	10½
6-month interbank	10¼	10¼
France		
Intervention rate	8¾	8¾
Call money	9¼	9⅛
1-month interbank	9 5/32	9⅛
3-month interbank	9 7/32	9 3/16
6-month interbank	9¼	9¼

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Nov. 7

1 month	4⅞ - 5
2 months	5 1/16 - 5 3/16
3 months	5 - 5⅛
6 months	4 15/16 - 5 1/16
1 year	5⅛ - 5¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Nov. 6

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 4.95
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 4.863
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

Nov. 7

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	354.85	355.45	+ 1.00
Luxembourg	355.50	—	+ 0.95
Paris (12.5 kilo)	356.40	356.29	+ 0.44
Zurich	355.50	354.75	Unch.
London	355.30	354.50	Unch.
New York	—	353.75	— 0.70

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

(Continued on Page 14)

Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 150

Albam Inc, AmcastInd, AmWatr pfA, AtlantaGas, BearStearns, BurlNth, CashAmer, ClevCliff, ConStor, CrayRsch, Del Edison, Enron, Ferro, GapS, GrndMetr n, ICN Pharm, IndianaEng, KLM Air, KleinBenAust, Luxottica, MerFns, Mergan adlpf, NatwHltPr, NortIkSou, NovoNord, OhPw 7.6pf, PacGE, PetriRes pf, QuickRelly, RochTel, Scherer R, Snckr B, Superind s, Textron, TritonEngy, USSurs, WashWatP, YankEnSy, AloP $2pf, AmFamily, ArrowElec, Autozone n, Berlitz, C&S Sovran, CenSo West, Comeric s, Constar, Cumm Eng, Diagnostek, Enterpy, FtBkSy pfX, GnDynam, GlNorIron, INA InvSec, IGame s, KN Eng, LeucadiaNtl, ManulH pf, MerilLyn, MylonLab, NewsCorp, NoeastUtil, OnEd 4.56pf, OldRepInt, PaineWebr, PogoProd, RJR pfA, Rubermd, SchrPl, SoulndGE, SymblTch, TimeWrn pfD, UGI, USLIFE Cp, Whitakr n, AllegCp, AmPresd, ArrowE pf, BCE Inc s, BestBuy, CIPSCO, CinnGas El, CommEner, CnlrCrd, CummEng pf, DominRes, ExellLtrs, FrnkInter, GnMill, GrnMtPwr, IllinoisCtrl, IntersiPw, KanGasEl, LibtyAllS, Mapco, MontPwr, NatEdu, NIM $75pf, NorStPw, OhEd 7.36pf, Omnicare, PoinelWebr, PSvcEG, ReardnBo, SafeguardSci, StanlaAgri, SwestPSvc, Teradyne, Total SA n, UNUM, ValueCityD, Williams

NEW LOWS 21

CaroloPct, FurrsBish n, GalnAm n, IMedE s, Orient, CinMillern, FurrsBsh pf, LomNMtg, RockCentr, SuaveShoe, ComPsyc, IntlSod n, MAI Syst, RussTogs, Tesoro Pd

Investment information
IN THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

IBM and Intel to Design Chips Together

Computer Maker Seeks to Ensure Itself an Edge in Advanced Machines

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Gaining an edge over its hundreds of personal-computer industry competitors, IBM announced Thursday a 10-year technology agreement with Intel Corp. to cooperate in the design of computer chips used in the most powerful desktop and portable computers.

International Business Machines Corp. has been struggling in recent years to distinguish itself from the multitude of clone makers that imitate the computer standard the company established in 1981 with the introduction of the IBM PC.

The computer maker, based in Armonk, New York, once had a virtual stranglehold on the market for corporate computer buyers. But in the last five years, IBM has seen its market share badly eroded by rivals selling less expensive machines.

In recent years IBM has often found itself lagging in the introduction of new technology compared with manufacturers like Dell Computer Corp. and Compaq Computer Corp.

Now, in a performance-hungry market, IBM is trying to ensure that it can be the first to sell the technologically advanced machines for which buyers are willing to pay a premium.

Richard Shaffer, publisher of the Technologic Computer Letter, an industry publication, called IBM's move "a further attack on outsiders," in a battle between "all of those who have become bigger and richer versus those who are not bigger and richer."

He said the move would drive chipmakers like Chips & Technologies Inc. and Advanced Micro Devices Inc. into new alliances with clone makers in an attempt to compete.

The IBM-Intel pact also indicates that as each generation of computer chips gets larger and more powerful, the line between computer systems design and chip design is vanishing.

To undertake their development work, the two companies have established a 100-employee design center in Boca Raton, Florida, where IBM has a large computer design operation. The companies will work together on new chip design projects, and IBM and Intel will each gain the rights to manufacture the finished designs.

The chips that will emerge from the new venture will combine most of the chips of a modern personal computer onto a single chip.

Under the agreement, IBM would have a four-month head start over other computer makers in developing machines based on the new chips.

The agreement comes nine years after IBM invested $250 million in Intel in exchange for a 12 percent stake in the chipmaker and the manufacturing rights to the microprocessor technology that has played the dominant role in powering personal computers.

For a number of years industry executives have been speculating that IBM would use those rights to gain a special advantage over the rest of the industry.

But it was not until last month that the computer maker took such a step by introducing a new version of Intel's 386SX microprocessor, known as the 386SLC, that contains special hardware features. The new chip, which powers IBM's new multimedia personal computer, is rated up to 88 percent faster than Intel's chip.

To obtain the added speed, IBM placed special additional memory on the chip, a strategy that Chips & Technologies has also pursued in developing its new 386-compatible microprocessor that will begin shipping in volume early next year.

A proliferation of these new designs from IBM, Advanced Micro Devices, Chips & Technologies and others could soon lead to a fragmentation of the existing personal computer standard.

Such fragmentation of the IBM-compatible standard might prove to be positive for customers, Mr. Shaffer said. Such competition forces companies that have simply imitated existing industry standards to begin innovating.

The Intel-IBM arrangement, which will give IBM the right to manufacture its own custom versions of most advanced Intel chips, gives a needed lift to the Santa Clara, California, chipmaker's product line, which has been under assault recently from a speedier type of microprocessor, known as reduced instruction-set computing, or RISC, chips.

Akers Steps Up Pressure On U.S. in Screen Dispute

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The chairman of International Business Machines Corp., John F. Akers, said Thursday that IBM might soon be forced to move production of some of its smallest machines out of the United States unless the federal government removed a stiff anti-dumping duty imposed on a key Japanese-made component.

Mr. Akers's comments, about the most advanced flat-panel display screens used in portable computers, appeared to intensify the pressure on U.S. officials to reverse a decision that was originally intended to protect a nascent sector of the U.S. computer industry.

Mr. Akers, at a news conference in Tokyo, also said that IBM's financial performance, which recently has been poor, had taken a decisive upturn. This remark, along with the Intel chip deal, boosted the stock in New York. IBM rose $3.25 to close at $99.875.

"Our business bottomed out over the summer," he said. "Our fourth quarter will be the best quarter this year." So far IBM's best quarter this year was its latest one, during which it posted net income of $172 million on sales of $14.43 billion.

Mr. Akers's comments on computer screens have put IBM at the center of a debate that has been rife with trade politics, including questions over whether the Bush administration, in its effort to get

See IBM, Page 13

GATT Convenes Nonstop Talks On Trade Pact

Reuters

GENEVA — The director-general of GATT, Arthur Dunkel, on Thursday said some progress had been made in resolving the problem of farm support, a key issue blocking agreement in the Uruguay Round of negotiations on liberalizing world trade.

But he expressed serious concern over the failure to reach an accord and convened nonstop talks starting Monday to push for an agreement by year-end in the negotiations, held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Dunkel also said GATT negotiators had agreed in principle to ban the "voluntary" agreements under which countries limit sales of products like steel and cars to another country. He said diplomats now differed only on the period of time for phasing out the agreements.

Such a decision could open the gates to an eventual flood of cheaper products from Japan and other Asian countries to Europe and North America.

Presenting negotiators with an assessment of the round that began in Uruguay in 1986, Mr. Dunkel said that "major elements" of the farm reform program had emerged through "intensive work."

It was farming that caused the breakdown of the round in Brussels last December, after four years of work, and is now holding up progress in areas such as commercial services and trade in textiles.

Now, however, Mr. Dunkel said there was broad consensus on what products should be included in reductions of farm support and agreement to provide special treatment to developing countries.

Another key area in which consensus is building is on what is known as tarification — the principle of converting import quotas into tariffs, or taxes on imports, in a process leading to their reduction.

Negotiators view this method as a transparent way of forcing Japan or the European Community, for example, to open up their markets to cheaper food from abroad.

The EC at first resisted the idea but has gradually come to accept it. Japan and South Korea still officially oppose the concept but their trading partners have said that, as rich exporters, they will have no choice but to go along with it.

Mr. Dunkel said agreement had not been reached in three areas.

One was the question of the percentage reduction in subsidies and import barriers, as well as the base period from which the cuts would be calculated and the time period over which they would be made.

The EC has proposed cuts of 30 percent, to be calculated from 1986, but indications are that it may be willing to use a later date. The United States and other farm-exporting nations have asked for 75 percent cuts in domestic support and import barriers and 90 percent in export subsidies.

A second question was what direct payments to farmers could be excluded from reductions. A key part of the EC's proposed reform of its Common Agriculture Policy is to transform payments based on how much a farmer produces, which are seen as distorting trade, into direct income payments.

A third area requiring political decisions, Mr. Dunkel said, was on the method by which export subsidies would be reduced.

The U.S. agriculture secretary, Ed Madigan, and the EC farm commissioner, Ray MacSharry, discussed such issues in Brussels on Thursday ahead of a meeting in the Hague on Saturday between President George Bush; the EC Commission president, Jacques Delors, and the Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, current EC president.

Pepsi Looks Abroad For Future Growth

By Eben Shapiro
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pepsico Inc.'s plan to invest $1 billion in Spain is part of an aggressive program to expand overseas, where Pepsi's businesses have been growing twice as fast as those in the United States.

In fact, Pepsico has already spent $4 billion in the last three years to build up its foreign presence, said Wayne Calloway, the company's president and chief executive, who spoke in an interview from Spain.

The Spanish investment, announced Wednesday, is a five-year program designed to build soft-drink plants, open fast-food restaurants and set up an elaborate computerized system to track snack-food sales.

Pepsico's strategy mirrors that of its rival, Coca-Cola Co., which has long dominated the international market for cola, said David A. Goldman, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co.

"All companies in the United States are trying to become more like Coke," he said. "There is more growth potential abroad then there is in the United States."

Coke's global operations have powered a 20 percent annual growth rate for the company for the past five years.

Coca-Cola controls a remarkable 46 percent of the international soft-drinks market and derives 80 percent of its profit from selling Coke, Sprite and Fanta sodas overseas.

By contrast, most of Pepsico's business is in the United States. But its sales of soft drinks like Pepsi, Mountain Dew and Slice account for only about one-third of its profit.

Chips made by its Frito-Lay subsidiary are Pepsi's most important business, contributing 42 percent of profit, while Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut and Taco Bell restaurants account for the rest.

The two companies are now bound to clash more frequently overseas, as they have in the United States, as Pepsi expands its international reach.

Coca-Cola said it would aggressively fend off the Pepsi challenge. "Our system is fit and fighting and will get even more so because of this announcement," said Ralph Cooper, president of Coke's European Community group.

He said previous attempts by Pepsi to take on Coke had failed. "In every instance where they have made a major announcement or investment, our system has gained market share," Mr. Cooper said.

He noted that Coke outsold Pepsi 7 to 1 in Spain.

Mr. Calloway played down the prospect of heightened competition, saying, "There is plenty of opportunity for both of us to grow without having a cola war." He said Pepsi was simply investing in markets with the greatest growth potential.

Mr. Calloway predicted that Spain would have 100 Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets by 1996, up from 20 now.

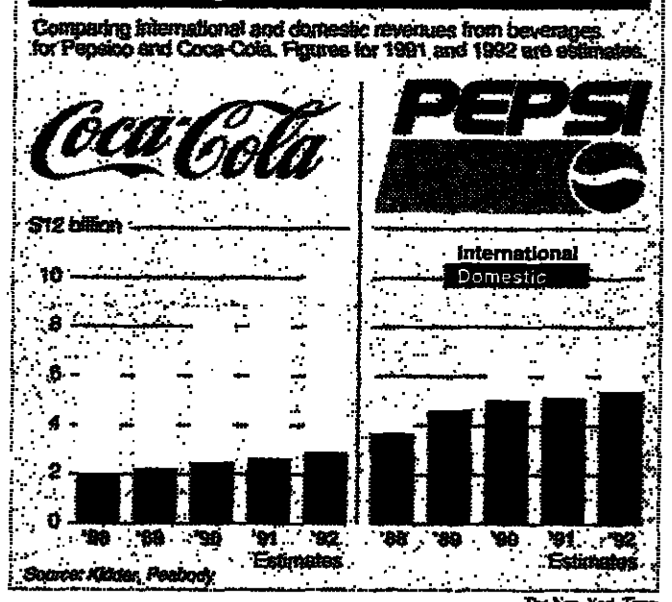
He would not disclose how the $1 billion would be divided between Pepsico's three main businesses. He said each segment would get a "significant" portion of the funds.

"The company is increasingly refocusing its business on foreign operations," said Roy D. Burry, an analyst with Kidder Peabody. "All three of their markets are becoming increasingly competitive and mature inside the United States."

Mr. Calloway said Pepsico planned to derive 25 percent of its sales and profit from foreign markets by 1996, up from about 21 percent of sales this year, and 19 percent of profit.

Focusing on Overseas Sales

Comparing international and domestic revenues from beverages for Pepsico and Coca-Cola. Figures for 1991 and 1992 are estimates.



The New York Times

Soviet Debt Dominates Bush's Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Growing alarm over the dire economic situation in the Soviet Union and the country's ability to service its foreign debt dominated a meeting Thursday between President George Bush and Prime Minister John Major of Britain, officials said.

"We believe the situation is extremely serious," a senior British official said afterward. "The problem needs to be dealt with urgently to stop it getting to crisis level."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Major, meeting before the summit meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, discussed reports of Wednesday's Paris meeting of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries on the Soviet crisis.

"There is a real problem of what is actually going to happen to the Soviet Union's foreign debt," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The key concern was how the debt, estimated to total about $70 billion, would be distributed between the various Soviet republics if it was not maintained centrally.

The official also said Mr. Bush and Mr. Major saw increasing uncertainty over ways of helping the Soviets economically and over whom to deal with politically.

"There are increasing problems as to where the real power lies and exactly how one can develop relationships which will stand up," he said. (Reuters, AP)

Treasuries Rise as Bidders Flock to 30-Year Bond

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Strong investor bidding enabled the U.S. Treasury to sell $12 billion of 30-year bonds at an average yield of 8.0 percent on Thursday, which sparked a broad rally in the bond market and salvaged an otherwise dismal quarterly refunding.

The average yield was down from 8.17 percent at the last auction on Aug. 8, and was the lowest since 7.98 percent on Feb. 7.

Prices of outstanding bonds rose strongly on the news. The previous 30-year issue jumped a point to 102 10/32, cutting its yield to 7.92 percent. The bond rally sent stocks higher on Wall Street, where dealers hope lower interest rates will revive the economy. (Page 12)

"It looks as if there was a lot of demand saved up for the bond," said Kevin Flanagan, economist at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. "Eight percent, especially on debt as safe and liquid as U.S. Treasuries, proved attractive."

The Treasury's sale of $14 billion of three-year notes on Tuesday and $12 billion of 10-year notes on Wednesday went poorly, with wide spreads between the highest and average yields — the tail — and small covers, or the ratio of tenders received to tenders awarded.

The Treasury said it received $30.795 billion in tenders for the 30-year bonds, a cover of 2.56. Accepted yields ranged from 7.98 percent to 8.01 percent, for a tail of just 0.01 of a point. (Reuters, AFX)

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MARKET DIARY

Auction Results Buoy Wall Street

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks rose in active trading Thursday, boosted by a successful finale to three days of Treasury bond sales and an improved profit outlook for International Business Machines Corp.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 7.15 points Wednesday to snap a four-session losing streak, added 15.65 points, rising to 3,054.11.

Advances outnumbered declines by more than a 5-to-3 ratio as volume rose to 205.44 million shares from 167.37 million traded on Wednesday. Prices also rose on the American Stock Exchange and in over-the-counter trading, where the National Association of Securities Dealers composite index jumped 5.80, to 545.28, a record.

The bellwether 30-year bond jumped 30/32, to 102 7/32, for a yield of around 7.93 percent. The Treasury sold $12 billion of new 30-year bonds at a yield of 8 percent. Bidding was stronger than in the two previous days of the $38 billion quarterly refinancing.

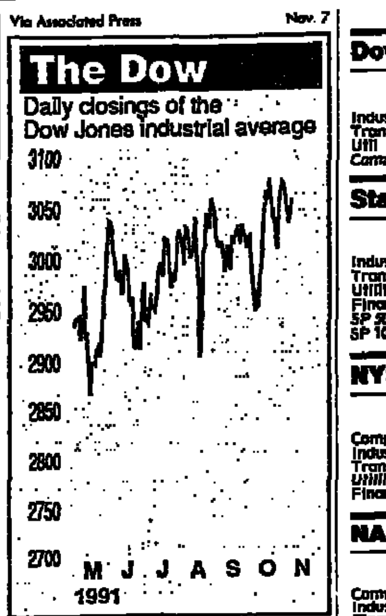
Dennis Jarrett, chief market strategist at Kidder, Peabody & Co., said the market was getting help from IBM, a major Dow component. The stock jumped 3¼ to 99⅝ on reports that Chairman John Akers said in Tokyo that the giant computer maker expected improved earnings in the second half of 1991.

RJR Nabisco Holdings paced the Big Board actives, unchanged at 10¼.

Seagate Technology led the OTC actives, *rising 1⅛ to 9⅝ on rumors* the disk drive maker would be sold, which the company denied.

N.Y. Stocks

Via Associated Press Nov. 7



Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3039.13	3066.19	3020.35	3054.11	+15.65
Trans	1272.80	1290.36	1263.83	1281.37	+9.72
Util	216.89	220.27	216.01	219.77	+3.32
Comp	1102.14	1114.56	1095.40	1109.48	+8.08

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	463.60	459.71	463.60	+3.89
Transp.	229.38	226.18	229.05	+2.74
Utilities	149.23	147.45	149.23	+1.53
Finance	32.17	31.53	32.17	+0.61
SP 500	393.72	389.97	393.72	+3.75
SP 100	368.69	365.08	368.69	+3.59

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	217.14	215.50	217.14	+1.84
Industrials	269.58	267.90	269.58	+2.01
Transp.	196.31	195.05	196.31	+1.65
Utilities	98.06	97.21	98.06	+0.88
Finance	163.54	161.27	163.54	+2.28

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	545.55	539.50	545.28	+5.80
Industrials	614.30	608.35	613.96	+6.53
Finance	538.80	534.67	538.66	+3.43
Insurance	561.02	549.95	560.99	+10.50
Utilities	605.61	594.43	605.05	+7.54
Banks	333.40	330.34	332.86	+2.20
Transp.	552.14	547.29	550.40	+3.87

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
388.27	386.44	388.26	+1.61

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	97.81	+0.18
10 Utilities	99.19	+0.15
10 Industrials	96.44	+0.22

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	29582	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
TritEng	27594	50⅝	44¼	50¼	+5
AMD	24715	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
RJR pfA	24340	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
TelMex n	23512	42⅞	41⅞	42⅝	+ ¼
Limitd	22532	26⅝	24¼	26½	+2¾
Pfizer s	19690	69	67⅛	68	—1¾
NMedE s	19678	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
ToyRU	19386	28⅞	26⅞	28¾	+2⅛
IBM	18881	99⅞	98¼	99⅝	+3¼
WalMt	18564	48⅞	47¼	48⅞	+2
MeryG s	18416	13½	12⅜	13¼	+1¼
Total n	17711	23	21⅝	23	+1⅛
Wolwth	17696	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
AmExp	16895	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
GoVide	7253	2¾	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
ICN Bio	6846	10½	8¾	9¾	+1⅜
NtPaint	6274	5⅝	4⅞	5½	+ ⅝
CalEng	4983	15⅝	14¾	15¼	+ ½
Amdhl	4693	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
FruitL	4124	24⅞	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
ENSCO	4024	2	1⅞	1⅞	
InfTich	3193	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
GreyLn n	3006	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
NAVoc	2747	24⅛	21¾	23⅛	—1
InstSy	2609	5½	5⅛	5¼	
SPI Ph	2523	30⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
A-dd sc s	2435	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
ProfCre	2425	21	17¾	18¼	
Harken	2106	7⅛	6⅞	7	

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1072	896
Declined	557	728
Unchanged	529	529
Total Issues	2158	2153
New Highs	150	92
New Lows	21	16

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	343	302
Declined	247	280
Unchanged	237	257
Total Issues	827	839
New Highs	46	30
New Lows	12	17

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,190	1,074
Declined	799	974
Unchanged	2,182	2,120
Total Issues	4,171	4,168

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	205,440,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	203,944,370
Amex 4 p.m. volume	15,204,095
Amex prev. cons. close	18,513,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	216,073,800
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	191,182,000
NYSE volume up	132,835,920
NYSE volume down	45,804,380
Amex volume up	7,512,420
Amex volume down	4,360,475
NASDAQ volume up	141,877,500
NASDAQ volume down	48,053,500

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
Nov. 6	773,290	644,975	10,521
Nov. 5	695,807	748,260	27,526
Nov. 4	606,274	749,757	74,417
Nov. 1	718,817	889,755	127,969
Oct. 31	617,841	718,010	78,742

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options

Nov. 7

Strike Price	Calls-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Puts-Last Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
335	34⅛	—	—	—	⅛	—	—	—
340	29	38	31¼	—	⅛	1	2⅜	—
345	24	—	26	—	¼	1⅜	2⅝	—
350	18¾	21	23½	—	⅜	1⅞	3¼	6¼
355	14	16⅛	—	—	½	2⅜	4⅞	—
360	9⅞	13⅛	15⅝	—	⅝	3⅝	6⅜	—
365	5⅞	9⅝	12⅜	—	1⅜	5½	8	—
370	2⅞	6⅜	9¼	12¼	3⅜	7½	10¼	13¼
375	⅝	4⅛	7	—	7½	10½	—	—
380	⅛	2⅞	4⅝	6⅜	12½	14¼	16	20¼
385	⅛	1⅛	3	—	—	18¼	—	—
390	1/16	⅝	1⅞	3⅛	—	—	—	24⅜

Calls: total vol. 129,506; total open int. 372,855
Puts: total vol. 95,384; total open int. 389,443

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
30	—	—	⅝	1½
32½	—	—	1⅛	—
35	—	—	2⅛	2⅞
37½	—	—	3⅜	—
40	1⅜	—	4¼	—

Calls: total vol. 10; total open int. 25,377
Puts: total vol. 281; total open int. 85,888
Source: CBOE.

Corporate Orders Spur Late Rebound in Dollar

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher in active trading on Thursday, overcoming an early decline with the help of purchases by U.S. corporations, short-covering and intervention by the Bank of France against the Deutsche mark.

The dollar rose to 1.6425 DM from 1.6363 DM on Wednesday, and to 130.05 yen from 129.88.

Foreign Exchange

"The dollar was well offered in the morning," said John McCarthy, chief dealer for ABN/AMRO bank *in New York. "But after it hit* 1.6250 (DM), a wave of buying interest arose."

Sales by a large speculator had helped send the dollar down late in the morning, and its dip below 1.63 DM around midday triggered stop-loss selling, said a trader for a major Chicago bank.

But U.S. companies stepped in when the dollar reached its low of 1.6250 DM in early afternoon, traders said.

"That was the target for some U.S. corporations needing to buy dollars before year-end," said Matthew Robertson, a dealer at Banque Nationale de Paris in New York.

The corporate buying forced speculators who had sold the dollar short to cover their positions, traders said.

Traders said the Bank of France's open-market sale of marks for francs also helped boost the dollar. Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy took the rare step of confirming the intervention.

Sentiment remains bearish on the dollar, though, because of U.S. economic weakness, traders said.

The dollar also rose to 1.4500 Swiss francs and 5.6115 French francs from 1.4470 and 5.5940 on Wednesday. The pound fell to $1.7700 from $1.7755.

The U.S. currency had been weaker against European currencies in London, where trading finished before the U.S. corporate buying began. It fell to 1.6353 DM from 1.6405 DM Wednesday.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
Dec	188.40	192.40	190.00	190.00	188.20	192.60
Mar	188.20	188.60	190.20	188.00	187.60	187.80
May	186.00	190.00	190.00	188.00	188.00	189.80
Aug	190.80	195.00	192.40	192.40	190.00	194.80
Oct	189.00	192.00	190.60	190.60	188.00	193.00
Dec	181.00	192.00	N.T.	N.T.	180.00	191.00
Est. Sales 662.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Dec	757	758	764	751	743	744
Mar	791	792	801	790	783	784
May	814	816	824	815	808	810
Jul	838	839	845	839	831	833
Sep	859	862	868	863	854	858
Dec	884	888	894	887	879	882
Mar	909	913	920	911	901	906
May	920	930	N.T.	N.T.	920	924
Jul	940	950	N.T.	N.T.	936	943
Sep	959	960	971	965	955	958
Est. Sales 7,455.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Nov	556	557	580	550	556	559
Jan	567	568	588	563	575	576
Mar	545	546	560	544	552	553
Est. Sales 5,710.						

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons closing					
Dec	282.00	280.50	282.00	283.00	+ 1.00
Mar	279.30	278.50	279.20	280.00	+ 1.10
May	N.T.	N.T.	278.00	279.00	+ 0.80
Aug	280.50	280.00	281.00	282.00	+ 1.30
Oct	256.50	255.00	256.00	256.50	+ 1.10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	253.50	254.50	Unch.

Est. sales 603. Prev. sales 382. Open interest 10,849.

Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1153.50	1154.50	1158.00	1159.00
Forward	1180.00	1181.00	1186.00	1187.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1339.50	1340.50	1345.50	1346.00
Forward	1326.50	1327.00	1336.00	1336.50
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	286.00	287.00	285.50	286.00
Forward	298.00	298.50	297.75	298.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7320.00	7330.00	7370.00	7380.00
Forward	7385.00	7390.00	7440.00	7445.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5530.00	5540.00	5540.00	5550.00
Forward	5590.00	5600.00	5605.00	5609.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1030.00	1032.00	1009.00	1010.00
Forward	1047.00	1048.00	1026.25	1027.50

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	89.91	89.84	89.87	—0.02
Mar	90.30	90.26	90.29	+0.01
Jun	90.39	90.35	90.38	+0.01
Sep	90.35	90.33	90.35	+0.02
Dec	90.27	90.23	90.26	+0.03
Mar	90.09	90.07	90.09	+0.02
Jun	89.97	89.95	89.97	+0.02
Sep	89.91	89.89	89.92	+0.02
Dec	89.87	89.85	89.87	+0.02
Est. volume: 24,738. Open interest: 148,056.				
3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) $1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	94.93	94.91	94.92	Unch.
Mar	95.03	95.01	95.01	Unch.
Jun	94.77	94.74	94.75	+0.03
Sep	94.46	94.44	94.44	+0.01
Dec	93.92	93.92	93.92	—0.02
Mar	93.69	93.69	93.70	+0.03
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	93.35	+0.04
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	93.05	+0.02
Est. volume: 1,406. Open interest: 36,088.				
3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	90.57	90.52	90.56	+0.05
Mar	90.86	90.77	90.83	+0.07
Jun	91.05	90.98	91.04	+0.06
Sep	91.21	91.14	91.20	+0.08
Dec	91.30	91.28	91.30	+0.06
Mar	91.47	91.45	91.47	+0.06
Jun	91.57	91.54	91.57	+0.05
Sep	91.69	91.68	91.69	+0.06
Est. volume: 29,906. Open interest: 169,776.				

	High	Low	Close	Change
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Dec	95-12	94-23	94-28	—0-16
Mar	95-11	95-06	94-31	—0-17
Est. volume: 27,004. Open interest: 47,480.				
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Dec	85.89	85.62	85.83	+0.15
Mar	86.20	85.97	86.18	+0.20
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	86.34	+0.20
Est. volume: 46,644. Open interest: 74,257.				

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Nov	222.00	219.25	221.50	221.50	—0.50
Dec	223.50	220.75	222.75	222.50	—0.75
Jan	221.75	219.00	220.50	220.75	—0.50
Feb	213.50	211.00	212.25	212.25	—0.25
Mar	204.75	203.75	203.75	203.75	—0.50
Apr	196.50	195.25	195.25	195.25	—0.75
May	189.50	188.75	188.75	188.75	—0.25
Jun	185.50	184.50	184.50	184.50	—0.50
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	184.00	—1.00
Est. Sales 15,037. Prev. sales 20,253. Open interest 84,976					
BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels					
Dec	22.23	21.82	21.98	21.97	—0.08
Jan	22.04	21.68	21.84	21.82	—0.07
Feb	21.80	21.47	21.56	21.56	—0.12
Mar	21.44	21.25	21.25	21.25	—0.15
Apr	21.30	21.08	21.00	21.00	—0.10
May	21.10	20.80	20.80	20.80	—0.18
Jun	20.80	20.60	20.60	20.60	—0.15
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.55	Unch.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	20.30	—0.15
Est. Sales 35,014. Prev. sales 36,364. Open interest 85,567					

Stock Indexes

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point				
Dec	2587.0	2565.0	2570.0	Unch.
Mar	2615.5	2615.5	2605.5	Unch.
Jun	2637.0	2637.0	2635.0	+1.5
Est. volume: 6,138. Open interest: 36,103.				

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.564	0.526
Coffee, Braz, lb	0.57	0.59
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.1885	1.1885
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.35	0.35
Silver, troy oz	4.01	4.05
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	95.00	95.00
Tin, lb	3.5691	3.5825
Zinc, lb	0.50	0.50

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Nat'l Insurance Grp	Q	.06	12-3	11-18
INITIAL				
CaraOperations	S	c-.04	12-24	12-7
STOCK				
Seitel Inc		.1PC	1-8	12-16
STOCK SPLIT				
Pure Tech Intl — 1-for-5				
USUAL				
Airborne Freight	Q	.07½	12-4	11-20
AlaTenn Resources	Q	.27½	12-1	11-19
Arkla Inc	Q	.27	12-13	11-25
Arnold Indust	Q	.15	12-2	11-20
Bassett Furniture	Q	.25	11-29	11-18
Carlisle Companies	Q	.32	12-2	11-18
Conseco Inc	Q	.04	1-2	12-20
Federal Indus cl-A	Q	c-.05	1-1	12-6
First Nrthrn Svgs	Q	.18	12-13	11-26
Hanna (MA) Co	Q	.16¼	12-12	11-26
Health-Mor Inc	Q	.17	1-7	12-13
IBP Inc	Q	.25	1-15	12-10
Manitowoc Co	Q	.25	12-10	12-1
Pennsylvania Entrp	Q	.55	12-16	12-2
Phelps Dodge Corp	Q	.75	12-9	11-8
Potash Corp Saskat	Q	c-.18	2-14	1-24
Scientific-Atlanta	Q	.04	12-12	11-21
Seitel Inc	Q	.02½	1-8	12-16
Spar Aerospace	Q	c-.03	1-2	12-19
Unitrin Inc	Q	.25	12-4	11-19
Xtra Corp	Q	.18	11-29	11-18

a-annual; c-Canadian rate; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Nymex Plans 24-Hour Oil Trading

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Mercantile Exchange, the world's largest oil market, announced Thursday that it would trade petroleum futures contracts around the clock beginning late next year.

The exchange said that working with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Task Management Inc., it would set up a computerized system that would allow traders to buy and sell contracts for crude oil, home-heating oil, unleaded gasoline and platinum between 5 P.M. and 8 A.M. Eastern time. Now, energy futures are traded at the Nymex from 8:10 A.M. to 3:10 P.M.

Some oil traders believe round-the-clock dealings will allow market participants to better respond to world events, without having to use less liquid markets in Singapore or London. But one oil-futures expert said the computerized system might give a few traders greater ability to manipulate price movements while most players are asleep.

Grace's Sales to Raise $1.5 Billion

NEW YORK (AP) — W.R. Grace & Co. announced plans Thursday to sell the bulk of its subsidiaries to raise $1.5 billion by the end of 1992 and sharply narrow the focus of the sprawling chemicals giant.

The company said the action was designed to generate more profits for shareholders, lop off far-flung business lines like video distribution and cocoa making, and reduce a $2 billion debt load.

Grace said the planned *sales include* its Baker & Taylor International Ltd. book, video and software distribution units; Bekaert Specialty Textiles, a Belgian maker of mattress casings; and Grace Energy Corp., a Dallas oil exploration and production company.

The company said it already had generated $225 million this year from sales of interests in agricultural and automotive chemicals, livestock feed and pharmaceuticals. Further divestments were expected to bring 1991 asset sales to $600 million. Those include the sale of Grace Cocoa; fertilizer operations in Puerto Rico and Jamaica; and its Organic Chemicals subsidiary. Grace hopes to raise a further $900 million from asset sales in 1992.

Kodak to Revamp Its Main Unit

ROCHESTER, New York (AP) — *Eastman* Kodak Co. will announce plans Friday to reorganize the unit comprising its main business, photography, and its office-equipment operations, company officials said Thursday.

Leo J. Thomas, president of Kodak's new Imaging Group, has been working on a reorganization plan since August, when the information systems and photography businesses were merged into a single unit. The information systems unit, which makes copiers and other office machines, has done poorly since losing $360 million in 1989.

"We have to make tough choices about which businesses to grow, fix, close or sell," Mr. Thomas wrote in letters to management, according to the Democrat and Chronicle newspaper.

McDonnell to Split Off Douglas

LONG BEACH, California (AP) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Thursday that it would split its Douglas Aircraft Co. into separate commercial and military segments, a needed reorganization if Douglas takes on a commercial aircraft partner.

The move, expected by year's end, will separate the firm's Air Force C-17 cargo jet program from work on its commercial jetliners, the MD-11 and MD-80 programs.

McDonnell's chairman, John McDonnell, has been seeking an equity partner, either for the entire Douglas commercial business in Long Beach or for its next-generation MD-12 aircraft.

For the Record

Salomon Brothers International *on Thursday cut its European staff of* around 1,000 by 5 percent, or about 50 jobs, a spokesman said. *(BBN)*

Phelps Dodge Corp., the big copper producer, announced Thursday in Phoenix, Arizona, that Leonard R. Judd, 52, had resigned for health reasons as president and chief operating officer. *(UPI)*

More Bad News From the American Consumer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Two economic reports on Thursday gave further evidence of the depressed state of American consumer spending, as a builders trade association joined the small but growing group of analysts predicting the faltering U.S. economy would resume its downward path.

The top U.S. retailers, reporting their sales for October, barely managed a gain as consumers kept a tight grip on their wallets in a trend that is likely to last through the Christmas selling season.

"There's no momentum to consumer spending," said Walter Loeb of Loeb Associates.

Total industry sales rose about 2.3 percent over October 1990 but slipped 0.3 percent from September, according to Edward Johnson of Johnson's Redbook Service.

Separately, the Federal Reserve reported that consumer credit had fallen an additional 2.5 percent in September, as Americans continued to pay off their old bills faster than they took on new installment debt.

The Federal Reserve said consumer credit fell a seasonally adjusted $1.55 billion in September, the fifth straight decline and the eighth in nine months.

Consumer credit includes all consumer loans except mortgages and home-equity debt. It helps finance much of overall consumer spending, which represents two-thirds of U.S. economic activity.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Homebuilders forecast Thursday that U.S. home-building activity would fall by 4 percent in the fourth quarter, to 1 million units at an annual rate. Their economic team also forecast that the overall economy would contract by 1 percent in the fourth quarter.

(AP, Reuters, BBN)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse Nov. 7

	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam		
ABN Amro Hld	40.50	40
ACF Holding	31.40	31.40
Aegon	112.20	111.40
Ahold	81.20	81.50
Akzo	125.30	124.40
AMEV	48.10	47
A'Dam Rubber	3.55	3.55
Bols	42.50	42
Buhrmann Tett	42.20	43
Center Parcs	24.75	24.25
CSM	83.70	83.70
DAF	22.60	22.70
DSM	98.60	98.60
Elsevier	92.50	91.80
Fokker	28.10	27.50
Gist-Brocades	31.30	31.20
Heineken	157.10	154.50
Hoogovens	47	46.20
Hunter Douglas	66	66.80
IHC Caland	59.30	60.50
Inter Mueller	61	60
Int'l Nederland	48	47.70
KLM	38.20	37
KNP	42.90	43.20
Nedlloyd	54.60	54.50
Oce Grinten	60	59.20
Pakhoed	45	45.40
Philips	33.40	33.20
Robeco	98.90	99.20
Rodamco	59.50	59.20
Rolinco	99.70	100
Rorento	70.30	70.60
Royal Dutch	152.50	152.20
Unilever	165.90	164.30
Van Ommeren	40.40	40.30
VMF Stork	43.30	43
VNU	72.30	72.50
Wessanen	81.50	81
Wolters/Kluwer	59.50	59.40
CBS trend index : 89.20		
Previous : 88.60		
Brussels		
Acec-UM	2195	2205
AG Fin	1695	1705
Arbed	3935	3990
Barco	1050	1054
Bekaert	9490	9490
Cockerill	164	163
Cobepa	4865	4865
Delhaize	7550	7520
Electrabel	4610	4600
GIB	1282	1282
GBL	3375	3370
Gevaert	6680	6690
Hoboken	10000	10450
Kredietbank	4145	4155
Petrofina	10825	10775
Royal Belge	3970	3970
Soc Gen Banque	5600	5560
Soc Gen Belgique	2000	2000
Sofina	11525	11500
Solvay	11950	12150
Tractebel	7720	7680
UCB	19425	19450
Powerfin	2405	2405
Current Stock Index : 5525.71		
Previous : 5528.96		
Frankfurt		
AEG	198	198
Allianz Hold	2029	2023
Altana	653	645
Asko	826	825.50
BASF	236.60	235.60
Bayer	285.50	287.30
Bav. Hypo bank	368	363
Bay Vereinsbk	394.70	393
BHF Bank	381	380
BMW	466.80	462.50
Commerzbank	248	246.50
Continental	215	214
Daimler Benz	681.50	679.50
Degussa	299.50	297
Dt Babcock	149.50	150.50
Deutsche Bank	653.50	650.50
Douglas	705	708
Dresdner Bank	345	343
Harpener	320	321
Henkel	554.30	563.50
Hochtief	1142	1165
Hoechst	230.40	229.30
Hoesch	267.50	268.50
Holzmann	1180	1172
Horten	186.50	189
IWKA	299	301
Kali Salz	160.50	160
Karstadt	622.60	621
Kaufhof	520.50	522
KHD	133	133
Kloeckner Werke	117	117.80
Krupp Stahl	138	140
Linde	745.50	746
Lufthansa	154	149
MAN	N.Q.	357.50
Mannesmann	251.30	250.50
Metallgesell	394.50	391
Muench Rueck	2210	2225
Nixdorf	223.50	221
PKI	580	566
Porsche	625	630
Preussag	348.50	346.80
PWA	219	223
RWE	398.40	395.50
Rheinmetall	315	319
Schering	809.80	808.20
SEL	407	402
Siemens	611	609.50
Thyssen	206	206.50
Varta	289	289
Veba	348.80	348
VEW	205	204.50
Viag	385.50	384.50
Volkswagen	318.90	323.70
Wella	607	605
DAX Index : 1578.40		
Previous : 1574.59		
FAZ Index : 650.87		
Previous : 651.31		
Helsinki		
Amer A	62	60
Enso-Gutzeit	19	21.50
K.O.P.	20.80	20.90
Kymmene	62	62
Metra	51	52
Nokia	74	74
Pohjola	67	67
Repola	41	41
Stockmann	165	165
HEX Index : 819.90		
Previous : 820.80		
Hong Kong		
Bk East Asia	22.10	22.10
Cathay Pacific	10	9.95
Cavendish Int'l	3.65	3.65
Cheung Kong	20.40	20.20
China Light Pwr	21.80	21.40
Dairy Farm Int'l	9.05	9.10
Hang Lung Dev	8.65	8.35
Hang Seng Bank	36.25	36.50
Henderson Land	13.70	13.60
HK Air Eng.	16.80	16.90
HK China Gas	11.20	11.20
HK Electric	12.60	12.50
HK Land	8.90	8.85
HK Realty Trust	6.75	6.70
HK Shang Bank	34	34
HK Shang Htls	4.70	4.68
HK Telecomm	7.80	7.75
HK Ferry	5.45	5.35
Hutch Whampoa	14.90	14.60
Hysan Dev	8.15	8.05
Jardine Math.	34.25	34.25
Jardine Str Hld	16.70	16.80
Kowloon Motor	7.45	7.50
Mandarin Orient	5.45	5.45
Miramar Hotel	6.15	6.10
New World Dev	11.90	11.60
SHK Props	23.70	24.90
Stelux	3.65	3.53
Swire Pac A	23.40	23.70
Tai Cheung Prps	4.83	4.73
TVE	2.40	2.38
Wharf Hold	10.30	10.20
Wing On Co	7.45	7.30
Winsor Ind.	8.90	9
World Int'l	5.50	5.35
Hang Seng Index : 4184.74		
Previous : 4173.57		
Johannesburg		
AECI	10.60	10.70
Altech	95	N.Q.
Anglo Amer	124	121.50
Blyvoor	6	N.Q.
Buffels	35.50	35.50
De Beers	96	94.25
Driefontein	35.25	35
Gencor	12.90	12.25
GFSA	69.50	68.50
Harmony	19	16
Highveld Steel	15.75	15.75
Kloof	30.40	30
Nedbank Grp	14.65	14.60
Randfontein	13.50	13.50
Rusplat	70	69.50
SA Brews	59.25	58.50
St Helena	21	20
Sasol	18.85	18.55
Welkom	15.75	15.75
Western Deep	110.50	109
Composite Stock Index : 3517		
Previous : 3493		
London		
Abbey Nat'l	2.77	2.74
Allied Lyons	5.97	5.92
Arjo Wiggins	2.70	2.70
Argyll Group	2.74	2.75
ASDA Group	0.47	0.47
Ass Brit Foods	4.42	4.40
BAA	4.32	4.28
BAe	3.58	3.57
Bank Scotland	1.18	1.16
Barclays	3.98	3.96
Bass	9.91	9.92
BAT	6.40	6.32
BET	2.19	2.20
BICC	3.58	3.57
Blue Circle	2.36	2.37
BOC Group	5.60	5.62
Boots	4.31	4.32
BP	3.34	3.31
Brit Airways	2.05	1.98
Brit Gas	2.54	2.55
Brit Steel	1.16	1.17
Brit Telecom	3.61	3.59
BTR	3.87	4.04
Cable Wire	5.47	5.38
Cadbury Sch	4.07	4.05
Comm Union	4.83	4.87
Courtaulds	4.75	4.69
Enterprise Oil	5.30	5.31
Eurotunnel	4.15	4.15
Fisons	4.37	4.56
Forte	2.72	2.69
GEC	1.86	1.85
Gen'l Acc	4.89	4.82
Glaxo	7.72	7.67
Grand Met	8.52	8.48
GRE	1.54	1.48
Guinness	5.20	5.20
GUS A	13.85	13.87
Hanson	2.06	2.07
Hawker Sidd	7.37	7.25
Hillsdown	1.99	2
ICI	12.34	12.45
Kingfisher	5.75	5.69
Ladbroke	2.50	2.47
Land Sec	5.05	5
Lasmo	3.06	3.10
Legal Gen Grp	3.75	3.68
Lloyds Bank	3.81	3.76
Lonrho	2.34	2.32
Lucas Ind	1.39	1.36
Marks Sp	2.94	2.90
Maxwell	0.77	1.23
MEPC	4.68	4.68
Midland Bk	2.31	2.20
Nat'l Power	1.55	1.55
NatWest	3.07	3.05
NthWst Water	3.72	3.70
Pearson	7.50	7.57
P&O	5.07	5.08
Pilkington	1.59	1.50
PowerGen	1.62	1.63
Prudential	2.44	2.39
Racal Elec	0.54	0.53
Rank Org	6.63	6.60
Reckitt Col	6.70	6.80
Redland	5.04	5.10
Reed Int'l	4.83	4.92
Reuters	9.52	9.30
RMC Group	5.56	5.58
Rolls Royce	1.38	1.36
Rothmans	11.50	11.58
Royal Ins	2.82	2.78
Royal Scot	1.74	1.72
RTZ	5.52	5.49
Sainsbury	3.43	3.48
Scot Newcas	3.93	3.95
Sears Holds	0.96	0.98
Severn Trent	3.26	3.25
Shell	5.12	5.07
Smith Nephew	1.35	1.34
SmithKline B	8.27	8.18
Sun Alliance	3.20	3.23
Tarmac	1.55	1.58
Tate & Lyle	3.74	3.73
Tesco	2.28	2.29
Thorn EMI	8.13	8.05
Trafalgar Hse	2.43	2.35
TSB Group	1.28	1.29
Ultramar	3.42	3.38
Unilever	8.10	8.03
Utd Biscuits	3.82	3.82
War Loan 3½	36.50	36.31
Wellcome	7.87	7.70
Whitbread	4.62	4.53
Williams Hdgs	3.33	3.32
Willis Corroon	2.88	2.90
F.T. 30 Index : 1956.70		
Previous : 1949.20		
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2538.80		
Previous : 2534.20		
Madrid		
BBV	2645	2660
Banco Central	3940	3950
Banco Santander	4755	4750
Banesto	3360	3430
CEPSA	2330	2335
Dragados	1870	1890
Ercros	600	612
Iberdrola I	735	732
Telefonica	1195	1220
S.E. General Index : 254.51		
Previous : 256.37		
Milan		
Alenia	2230	2255
Banca Comm	4015	4100
Bastogi	158	158
Benetton group	10610	10860
Ciga hotels	2010	2039
CIR	2310	2355
Cred Ital	2200	2232
Enichem	1439	1431
Eridania	7475	7449
Ferfin	1755	1774
Ferfin Risp	1199	1214
Fiat SPA	4830	4870
Generali	25000	25200
IFI	12875	13000
Italcem	20700	20950
Italgas	3419	3401
Italmobiliare	66400	67200
Mediobanca	12850	12930
Montedison	1215	1230
Olivetti	3125	3170
Pirelli	1835	1850
RAS	16840	16950
Rinascente	7211	7260
Saipem	1528	1535
SIP	1268	1270
SME	3900	3000
Snia	1110	1140
Standa	31700	31810
Stet	1973	1978
Toro Assi Risp	20000	20180
MIB Index : 987		
Previous : 993		
Montreal		
Alcan Aluminum	24	23⅞
Bank Montreal	38⅜	37⅞
Bell Canada	47	46⅞
Bombardier A	25⅝	25⅝
Bombardier B	26	25¾
Cambior	10¼	10⅛
Cascades	6⅞	6⅞
Dominion Text A	7⅞	7¼
Donohue	12½	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	18⅝	18½
Nat'l Bk Canada	11½	11
Power Corp.	14⅞	15
Provigo	N.Q.	11½
Quebec Tel	16⅞	16⅞
Quebecor A	20	20¼
Quebecor B	19⅞	20
Teleglobe	10⅞	10¼
Videotron	15¼	15⅛
Industrials Index : 1609.33		
Previous : 1607.33		
Paris		
Accor	717	719
Air Liquide	666	669
Alcatel Alsthom	614	613
Bancaire (Cie)	511	504
BIC	700	723
Bouygues	580	576
BSN-GD	972	972
Carrefour	2093	2085
C.C.F.	169	168.50
Cerus	119.90	118.70
Chargeurs	1010	996
Club Med	423	422
Elf-Aquitaine	411.50	411.30
Gen. Eaux	2378	2375
Eurodisneyland	136.30	136
Hachette	176	177
Havas	472	472.80
Imetal	251	259.90
Lafarge Coppee	325.50	324.90
Legrand	3880	3878
Lyon. Eaux	519	517
Oreal (L')	682	687
L.V.M.H.	4265	4235
Matra	174	173.50
Merlin Gerin	536	536
Michelin B	131.30	131
Moulinex	154.50	152
Paribas	406	407
Pechiney Intl	175	176.40
Pernod-Ricard	1225	1225
Perrier	1302	1300
Peugeot	614	614
Printemps (Au)	880	874
Radiotechnique	536	537
Roff. St. Louis	1239	1241
Redoute (La)	5130	5170
Saint Gobain	439.30	446.90
Sanofi	1007	1011
S.E.B.	1738	1738
Ste Generale A	454	454.40
Suez	306.40	305.10
Thomson-CSF	148.90	145.90
Total	977	973
U.A.P.	500	495
Valeo	570	571
CAC 40 Index : 1838.57		
Previous : 1836.06		
Sao Paulo		
Banco do Brasil	191	186
Bradesco	14	14
Brahma	91	89.50
Paranapanema	7.40	6.90
Petrobras	2070	1970
Vale Rio Doce	38	36.70
Varig	47	48
Bovespa Index : 31151		
Previous : 30085		
Singapore		
Cerebos	2.57	2.56
City Dev.	3.78	3.74
DBS	11.70	11.70
Fraser Neave	8.65	8.60
Genting	6.70	6.75
Golden Hope Pl	1.22	1.20
How Par	2.57	2.60
Hume Industries	3.08	3.04
Inchcape	4.08	4.10
Keppel	7.75	7.75
KL Kepong	2.13	2.14
Lum Chang	1.03	1.03
Malayan Banking	3.70	3.70
OCBC	8.95	8.95
OUB	4.68	4.54
OUE	7.45	7.75
Sembawang	7.95	7.90
Shangrila	5.45	5.75
Sime Darby	2.14	2.15
SIA	12.90	13
S'pore Land	5.40	5.40
S'pore Press	8.95	8.90
Sing Steamship	2.66	2.54
Straits Trading	2.71	2.67
UOB	6.55	6.60
UOL	1.57	1.52
Straits Times Ind. : 1448.60		
Previous : 1443.79		
Stockholm		
AGA	315	315
Asea	348	349
Astra-A	332	334
Atlas Copco	244	252
Electrolux B	248	252
Ericsson	146	152
Esselte-A	124	123
Handelsbanken	100	100
Norsk Hydro	164	164.50
Procordia AF	210	212
Providentia	89	89
Sandvik A	347	348
SCA-A	105	107
S-E. Banken	59.50	59
Skandia F	185	187
Skanska	149	148
SKF	98	98.50
Stora	262	264
Trelleborg B	90.50	92
Volvo	352	354
Affaersvaerlden : 982.28		
Previous : 994.08		
Sydney		
ANZ	4.18	4.19
BHP	14.94	15.02
Boral	3.58	3.58
Bougainville	0.72	0.71
Coles Myer	12.50	12.38
Comalco	3.52	3.50
CRA	13.44	13.46
CSR	5.13	5.17
Dunlop	5.58	5.62
Fosters Brew	1.77	1.76
ICI Australia	4.77	4.77
Magellan	2.25	2.30
MIM	2.23	2.24
Nat Aust Bank	8.09	8.12
News Corp	15.26	15.30
Nine Network	0.73	0.75
Nmndy Poseidon	1.15	1.17
N Broken Hill	2.61	2.59
QCT Resources	1.11	1.12
Santos	3.25	3.32
TNT	1.32	1.35
Western Mining	4.69	4.72
Westpac Banking	4.81	4.81
Woodside	4.38	4.42
All ordinaries index : 1683.50		
Previous : 1679.20		
Tokyo		
Akai Electr	1130	1130
Asahi Chemical	760	770
Asahi Glass	1240	1280
Bank of Tokyo	1540	1540
Bridgestone	1130	1160
Canon	1450	1470
Casio	1340	1360
C.Itoh	690	699
Dai Nippon Print	1530	1560
Daiwa House	2030	2040
Daiwa Securities	1350	1360
Fanuc	4320	4350
Fuji Bank	2770	2810
Fuji Photo	3030	3080
Fujitsu	912	922
Hitachi	992	995
Hitachi Cable	941	949
Honda	1510	1540
Ito Yokado	4700	4770
Japan Airlines	1090	1090
Kajima	1530	1550
Kansai Power	2850	2890
Kawasaki Steel	393	393
Kirin Brewery	1450	1470
Komatsu	823	832
Kubota	705	706
Kyocera	4740	4820
Matsu Elec Inds	1520	1550
Matsu Elec Wks	1470	1500
Mitsubishi Bk	2910	2950
Mitsubishi Kasei	535	535
Mitsubishi Elec	625	638
Mitsubishi Hev	715	721
Mitsubishi Corp	1320	1330
Mitsui and Co	818	833
Mitsukoshi	1160	1240
Mitsumi	1490	1470
NEC	1250	1260
NGK Insulators	1150	1160
Nikko Securities	946	959
Nippon Kogaku	980	981
Nippon Oil	980	1000
Nippon Steel	401	402
Nippon Yusen	645	641
Nissan	690	695
Nomura Sec	1800	1780
NTT (SF)	9095	8954
Olympus Optical	1530	1490
Pioneer	3620	3650
Ricoh	655	656
Sanyo Elec	555	557
Sharp	1360	1380
Shimazu	753	747
Shinetsu Chem	1630	1660
Sony	5030	5120
Sumitomo Bk	2570	2610
Sumitomo Chem	490	490
Sumi Marine	956	968
Sumitomo Metal	416	418
Taisei Corp	925	930
Taisho Marine	985	1010
Takeda Chem	1490	1530
TDK	5190	5200
Teijin	550	550
Tokyo Marine	1290	1300
Tokyo Elec Pw	3500	3540
Toppan Printing	1370	1380
Toray Ind.	665	662
Toshiba	676	680
Toyota	1540	1580
Yamaichi Sec	859	850
Nikkei 225 : 24447		
Previous : 24759		
Topix Index : 1850		
Previous : 1865		
Toronto		
Abitibi Price	15½	15⅝
Agnico Eagle	4¼	4.20
Air Canada	8¼	8¼
Alberta Energy	13⅝	13⅝
Am Barrick Res	27⅜	27⅛
BCE	47	46½
Bk Nova Scotia	20¼	19⅞
BC Gas	16½	16⅝
BC Phone	21	21
BF Realty Hds	0.13	0.11
BP Canada	13½	13⅝
Bramalea	5⅜	5¼
Brunswick	7⅛	7⅛
CAE	7	7
Campeau	0.72	0⅞
CIBC	32⅝	31⅞
Canadian Pacific	19⅛	19⅝
Can Packers	17	16⅞
Can Tire A	23	22⅞
Canadian Turbo	2	1.80
Confor	25	25
Cara	6	6
CCL Ind B	9⅞	9⅝
Cineplex	3.60	3.70
Cominco	22⅝	22⅝
Conwest Expl A	11⅛	11⅛
Corona Int'l	6⅛	N.Q.
Denison Min B	0.21	0.22
Dickenson Min A	3.15	3.10
Dofasco	19	18⅞
Dylex A	3½	3.40
Echo Bay Mines	8⅝	8⅝
Equity Silver A	1.36	1.33
FCA Int'l	4.80	4.90
Fed Ind A	9	8⅝
Fletcher Chall A	16	16
FPI	6⅝	7
GoldCorp	3.45	3.40
Grafton Group	N.Q.	—
Gulf Cda Res	7⅛	7⅛
Hees Int'l	17⅛	17⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅞	9⅞
Hollinger	12⅛	12½
Horsham	10⅛	10
Hudson's Bay	31½	31⅛
Imasco	34⅛	34⅞
Inco	37	37
Interprov Pipe	31⅛	31¼
Jannock	17⅛	17¼
Labatt	26⅝	26⅞
Loblaw Co	19⅞	19⅞
Mackenzie	6⅝	6½
Magna Int'l A	19⅛	19⅜
Maritime	21⅞	21⅜
Mark Res	7⅛	7⅛
MacLean Hunter	11⅛	11
Molson A	30⅞	30⅛
Noma Ind A	6	6
Noranda Inc	18⅛	18⅛
Noranda Forest	8	8
Norcen Energy	25⅛	25
Nova Corp	7⅛	8
Oshawa	24	24½
Pagurin A	6	6
Placer Dome	13	13⅛
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7⅛
PWA Corp	5⅝	6
Quebec Sturgeon	0.20	0.20
Rayrock	5⅛	5⅜
Renaissance	15⅛	15⅛
Rogers B	11½	11⅛
Rothmans	74	75
Royal Bank Can	28	27⅛
Royal TrustCo	8⅝	8⅝
Sceptre Res	2¼	2¼
Scott's Hosp	17⅛	17⅛
Seagram	130¼	130
Sears Can	11	10⅞
Shell Can	43⅝	43⅛
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	6⅛	6⅛
Southam	15⅛	15⅝
Spar Aerospace	15⅛	15⅛
Stelco A	6⅛	6½
Teck B	19	19¼
Thomson News	15½	15⅛
Toronto Domn	19⅛	19
Torstar B	22¼	21⅞
TransAlta Util	13⅛	13⅛
TransCda Pipe	17⅛	17⅛
Trilon Finl A	11⅛	11½
Trimac	9½	9
Trizec A	13⅜	12⅞
Unicorp Energy	N.Q.	1.45
Woodward's Ltd	2.20	2.30
TSE 300 Index : 3346.70		
Previous : 3331.10		
Zurich		
Adia Intl	695	702
Alusuisse	976	973
Leu Holdings	1980	1760
Brown Boveri	3900	3970
Ciba Geigy	3130	3160
CS Holding	1925	1915
Elektrow	2620	2550
Fischer	1030	990
Interdiscount	2770	2700
Jelmoli	1680	1670
Landis Gyr	1110	1090
Moevenpick	3750	3750
Nestle	8370	8370
Oerlikon-B	308	300
Pargesa Hld	1190	1200
Roche Holding B	5445	5430
Safra Republic	75	77
Sandoz	2270	2290
Schindler	4020	4050
Sulzer	436	450
Surveillance	7740	7730
Swissair	695	675
SBC	320	310
Swiss Reinsur	511	502
Swiss Volksbank	1080	1075
Union Bank	3430	3340
Winterthur	3600	3540
Zurich Ins	1875	1840
SBS Index : 614.70		
Previous : 612.50		

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Nov. 7

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains							
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.69¼	2.72½	Dec	3.56	3.56	3.47	3.50¼	—.07
3.70¾	2.79	Mar	3.53½	3.55	3.47	3.49¾	—.06¾
3.52½	2.80½	May	3.39½	3.42	3.35½	3.36	—.05½
3.37½	2.79	Jul	3.22	3.25	3.19	3.19¾	—.04¼
3.41	2.92	Sep	3.25½	3.25¾	3.24½	3.24½	—.03½
3.51	3.34	Dec	3.39	3.39	3.32¾	3.33	—.06
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 9,968						
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,961 off 192							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		Dec	3.61	3.61	3.52½	3.52½	—.09¾
		Mar	3.60	3.60	3.52½	3.53	—.08¼
		May	3.43	3.44	3.38¼	3.38¾	—.05¼
		Jul	3.30	3.31½	3.25¾	3.26	—.05¾
		Sep				3.30	—.05¼
Est.Sales	Prv.Sales 4,256	Prev.Day Open Int 41,671				Chg.	—5
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.75	2.20	Dec	2.46	2.46½	2.44¾	2.45	—.01½
2.77¼	2.28½	Mar	2.55½	2.55¾	2.53½	2.54	—.01½
2.79½	2.34¾	May	2.61½	2.61¾	2.60	2.60¼	—.01¼
2.82	2.39½	Jul	2.66¾	2.66¾	2.65	2.65¼	—.01½
2.65	2.36½	Sep	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.58	—.01
2.60¾	2.36½	Dec	2.56	2.56¼	2.54½	2.55	—.01¼
2.67½	2.60	Mar	2.63	2.63	2.62	2.62¼	—.01
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 50,541						
Prev. Day Open Int. 264,234 off 687							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.74	5.17	Nov	5.56½	5.57½	5.50½	5.54	—.03
6.59	5.27½	Jan	5.60½	5.61¼	5.52¼	5.57	—.03¼
6.66	5.38	Mar	5.66	5.68	5.59½	5.64¼	—.03
6.68	5.47	May	5.74	5.75½	5.68	5.71¾	—.02¼
6.68	5.62½	Jul	5.80	5.82	5.75	5.78¾	—.02
6.60	5.79	Aug	5.82	5.83	5.78	5.79¾	—.02¼
6.28	5.57	Sep	5.78	5.78	5.72	5.73¼	—.03¼
6.20¾	5.52	Nov	5.76	5.78½	5.75	5.75¾	—.02
5.97	5.89	Jan	5.86	5.86	5.86	5.86	—.02
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 36,570						
Prev. Day Open Int. 110,706 off 363							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
198.50	160.80	Dec	179.20	180.60	178.70	180.20	+.70
197.00	161.30	Jan	178.50	179.30	177.30	179.10	+.90
197.00	163.50	Mar	176.50	177.00	175.30	176.90	+.40
194.00	164.50	May	175.30	175.60	174.00	174.80	—.50
196.00	166.00	Jul	175.50	175.70	174.00	174.60	—.60
188.50	172.30	Aug	175.50	175.50	174.00	174.00	—1.00
186.00	172.00	Sep	175.00	175.50	174.00	174.00	—1.00
194.00	184.30	Oct	184.50	184.50	184.50	185.00	—1.50
196.00	185.50	Dec	187.00	187.00	185.50	185.50	—2.00
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 31,622						
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,330 off 1,306							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
24.05	4.00	Dec	18.97	19.00	18.72	18.84	—.16
24.15	19.00	Jan	19.05	19.15	18.87	19.01	—.15
24.10	19.32	Mar	19.48	19.52	19.23	19.35	—.14
23.90	19.62	May	19.70	19.85	19.58	19.65	—.14
24.30	19.90	Jul	20.05	20.15	19.92	19.94	—.12
22.30	20.05	Aug	20.28	20.28	20.28	20.09	—.11
22.30	20.40	Sep	20.45	20.45	20.40	20.23	—.27
22.30	20.45	Oct	20.48	20.48	20.30	20.25	—.23
22.60	20.75	Dec	20.77	20.77	20.60	20.50	—.27
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 21,698						
Prev. Day Open Int. 67,740 up 3,997							
Livestock							
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
77.27	71.15	Dec	73.52	74.10	73.50	74.05	+.50
76.70	71.00	Feb	73.87	74.57	73.87	74.50	+.63
77.00	72.10	Apr	73.50	74.10	73.50	74.02	+.40
75.15	70.22	Jun	70.70	70.87	70.55	70.82	+.20
72.60	68.70	Aug	68.90	69.10	68.80	68.90	+.18
72.00	69.30	Oct	69.50	69.65	69.50	69.60	+.15
71.60	70.50	Dec				70.45	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 19,020						
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,430 up 923							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.10	80.90	Nov	83.60	83.70	83.35	83.57	—.15
87.80	80.80	Jan	82.20	82.65	82.10	82.45	+.30
87.10	79.35	Mar	80.20	80.70	80.20	80.52	+.32
87.00	79.00	Apr	79.70	80.18	79.68	80.05	+.35
84.50	78.05	May	78.50	79.00	78.50	78.47	+.15
83.00	77.85	Aug	78.50	78.62	78.50	78.45	+.25
82.20	77.60	Sep				78.02	+.17
79.50	77.50	Oct				77.70	+.05
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 2,372						
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,131 up 9							
HOGS (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
48.92	40.37	Dec	40.85	41.20	40.72	40.95	+.08
48.25	41.50	Feb	41.97	42.10	41.77	41.87	—.10
46.62	40.05	Apr	40.15	40.15	39.80	39.80	—.30
50.60	44.95	Jun	44.97	45.05	44.72	44.77	—.20
48.28	45.85	Jul	45.85	45.10	45.00	45.07	—.13
46.85	43.90	Aug	43.70	43.70	43.70	43.87	—.13
42.00	40.50	Oct	40.80	40.85	40.75	40.75	—.12
41.50	41.25	Dec	41.30	41.30	41.30	41.30	
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 4,621						
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,657 up 889							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
63.00	40.50	Feb	40.70	41.27	40.22	40.37	—.45
61.00	40.45	Mar	40.70	41.15	40.15	40.27	—.48
58.20	41.55	May	41.80	42.25	41.30	41.52	—.38
57.00	42.30	Jul	42.55	42.85	42.25	42.45	—.30
51.00	40.95	Aug				41.12	—.28
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 4,303						
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,228 up 67							
Food							
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
116.00	76.45	Dec	76.75	77.35	76.50	77.10	+.60
107.50	80.60	Mar	80.60	80.60	80.60	81.25	+.65
108.00	83.10	May	83.60	84.10	83.30	84.05	+.85
108.00	85.60	Jul	86.25	86.75	86.00	84.75	+1.15
108.00	88.50	Sep	89.00	89.00	88.80	89.00	+.50
107.25	91.90	Dec	92.75	92.75	92.25	92.85	+.75
		Mar				96.25	
Est.Sales	Prev. Sales 13,736						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
10.14	7.56	Mar	8.65	8.68	8.57	8.62	+.05
9.77	7.65	May	8.55	8.61	8.53	8.56	+.05
9.16	7.80	Jul	8.63	8.58	8.48	8.55	+.06
9.06	7.93	Oct	8.51	8.57	8.49	8.51	+.02
8.81	8.37	Mar	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.50	+.05
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 21,856						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1535	953	Dec	1244	1254	1218	1219	—10
1538	997	Mar	1311	1316	1281	1283	—8
1388	1026	May	1344	1351	1320	1321	—5
1410	1056	Jul	1380	1380	1360	1350	—5
1425	1080	Sep	1405	1405	1401	1381	—5
1460	1119	Dec	1442	1442	1432	1421	—5
1490	1272	Mar	1464	1464	1461	1447	—5
1450	1210	May				1471	—5
1453	1294	Jul				1494	—5
1505	1458	Sep	1535	1536	1527	1515	—5
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 5,735						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
173.35	111.00	Nov	173.30	173.30	170.00	170.00	—3.10
178.80	112.65	Jan	178.50	178.50	174.20	174.60	—3.65
178.40	113.60	Mar	177.85	178.00	174.00	174.25	—3.95
177.95	115.00	May	175.50	175.50	174.50	174.50	—3.45
175.50	115.25	Jul	175.05	175.05	175.00	173.90	—3.45
175.00	118.00	Sep	174.65	174.65	173.50	173.50	—3.05
165.50	118.00	Nov				160.85	—2.95
163.00	126.00	Jan	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	—2.95
		Mar				159.50	—2.95
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 1,750						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
Metals							
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Oct				100.75	—.10
108.40	95.10	Nov	106.00	106.25	106.00	106.20	—.40
108.50	94.50	Dec	106.10	106.30	105.55	105.85	—.60
106.60	95.00	Jan	104.85	105.10	104.85	104.90	—.45
105.70	95.00	Feb	104.70	104.70	104.40	104.40	—.40
106.80	93.90	Mar	103.70	104.25	103.50	103.85	—.35
103.00	93.50	Apr				103.25	—.35
106.20	93.30	May	102.70	103.00	102.70	102.70	—.25
102.00	95.10	Jun				102.25	—.20
103.80	92.80	Jul	101.90	102.20	101.90	101.85	—.15
100.25	98.70	Aug				101.45	—.10
103.45	92.80	Sep				101.10	—.10
101.10	91.60	Dec				100.05	—.05
98.00	2.50	Jan				99.50	—.05
100.50	92.80	Mar	99.40	99.40	98.90	99.00	—.05
99.30	93.70	May				98.55	—.05
97.63	96.80	Jul				98.20	—.05
		Sep				97.80	—.05
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 4,132						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
409.0	386.0	Nov				398.5	—6.9
623.5	374.0	Dec	407.0	407.5	398.0	399.8	—7.0
596.0	371.0	Jan				401.4	—7.0
613.0	382.0	Mar	413.5	413.5	405.8	405.6	—7.1
589.0	385.0	May	416.0	416.0	409.0	409.5	—7.1
557.0	395.0	Jul	421.5	421.5	413.5	413.1	—7.2
483.0	408.0	Sep	420.0	420.5	420.0	417.3	—7.2
507.0	408.0	Dec	432.0	432.0	424.0	423.3	—7.3
505.0	440.0	Jan				425.6	—7.3
513.0	429.0	Mar				430.0	—7.3
473.0	438.0	May				435.2	—7.3
470.5	439.0	Jul	445.0	445.0	445.0	440.1	—7.3
		Sep				445.1	—7.3
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 7,943						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
451.50	334.50	Jan	367.00	367.50	357.00	358.80	—6.20
438.50	339.50	Apr	368.50	368.50	360.00	361.40	—6.40
427.50	342.00	Jul	367.00	367.00	367.00	364.40	—7.20
404.00	356.50	Oct				371.20	—7.20
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 1,102						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
114.50	78.00	Dec	87.75	87.75	85.00	85.05	—2.20
135.75	80.30	Mar	89.00	89.00	85.75	86.00	—2.20
101.75	83.50	Jun				86.90	—2.20
		Dec				89.85	—1.95
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 268						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
360.00	346.80	Nov				353.70	—.90
483.00	346.00	Dec	356.30	356.70	354.40	354.70	—1.10
		Jan				356.10	—1.10
456.50	349.80	Feb	358.70	359.20	357.00	357.40	—1.00
446.00	354.00	Apr	361.10	361.40	359.50	359.80	—1.00
467.00	355.00	Jun	363.90	363.90	362.70	362.30	—1.00
426.50	359.60	Aug				365.00	—1.00
410.80	364.20	Oct				367.40	—1.00
406.80	366.00	Dec	372.00	372.00	370.10	370.40	—1.00
404.20	378.00	Feb				373.30	—1.00
410.00	375.80	Apr				376.20	—1.00
411.80	376.40	Jun				379.30	—1.00
		Aug				382.60	—1.00
Est. Sales.	Prev. Sales 23,393						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
Financial							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
95.41	92.24	Dec	95.38	95.43	95.38	95.40	+.01
95.53	93.42	Mar	95.52	95.56	95.50	95.54	+.04
95.31	93.15	Jun	95.29	95.34	95.29	95.34	+.04
95.06	93.87	Sep	95.07	95.07	95.07	95.09	+.05
94.65	93.98	Dec				94.63	+.05
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 8,504						
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,813 up 1,466							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
04.255	98.190	Dec	104.175	104.275	104.145	104.275	+.110
03.305	99.250	Mar	103.260	104.025	103.240	104.020	+.790
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 15,341						
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,058 off 719							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
103-12	95-15	Dec	102-17	103-9	102-17	103-9	+24
102-18	95-8	Mar	101-30	102-15	101-26	102-10	+18
101-7	98-11	Jun	101-1	101-21	101-1	101-1	+6
100-22	100-21	Sep				100-29	+25
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 32,117						
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,772 off 996							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-18	85-19	Dec	99-1	99-29	98-26	99-29	+11
99-25	85-14	Mar	98-1	99	97-30	98-31	+31
98-28	85-3	Jun	97-8	98-1	97-2	98-1	+31
98-3	87-14	Sep	97-3	97-4	97-3	97-3	+30
97-13	85-6	Dec	95-13	96-8	95-13	96-8	+30
96-27	90-16	Mar				95-15	+29
95-31	90-22	Jun				94-25	+29
94-14	90	Sep				94-5	+29
94	93-31	Dec				93-19	+29
94-21	90	Mar				93-2	+29
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 429,328						
Prev. Day Open Int. 307,284 up 15,787							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-10	1-22	Dec	94-19	95-2	94-18	95-2	+17
94-18	88	Mar	93-25	93-25	93-23	94-6	+16
93-21	93-21	Jun				93-16	+11
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 1,877						
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,352 up 14							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
94.93	90.04	Dec	94.93	94.93	94.90	94.91	
95.05	90.09	Mar	95.02	95.04	95.00	95.02	+.02
94.77	90.35	Jun	94.76	94.79	94.74	94.76	+.05
94.48	90.32	Sep	94.46	94.49	94.44	94.49	+.06
93.92	90.24	Dec	93.94	93.98	93.92	93.97	+.07
93.71	91.28	Mar	93.72	93.76	93.69	93.74	+.08
93.35	90.77	Jun	93.37	93.40	93.34	93.41	+.08
93.06	90.27	Sep	93.08	93.12	93.05	93.12	+.08
92.66	90.22	Dec	92.66	92.71	92.64	92.71	+.08
92.63	90.24	Mar	92.62	92.69	92.60	92.67	+.08
92.38	90.40	Jun	92.36	92.43	92.34	92.41	+.08
92.13	90.36	Sep	92.12	92.17	92.10	92.17	+.08
91.86	90.71	Dec	91.79	91.88	91.79	91.86	+.08
91.83	90.75	Mar	91.78	91.83	91.78	91.85	+.08
91.74	90.71	Jun	91.68	91.71	91.66	91.73	+.08
91.67	91.31	Sep	91.53	91.56	91.51	91.58	+.08
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 247,132						
Prev. Day Open Int. 025,004 up 25,718							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.7908	1.5670	Dec	1.7666	1.7768	1.7604	1.7608	—12
1.7550	1.5670	Mar	1.7450	1.7570	1.7398	1.7394	—16
1.7310	1.6510	Jun				1.7196	—20
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 11,143						
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,664 up 595							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8906	.8175	Dec	.8887	.8895	.8882	.8886	+13
.8856	.8268	Mar	.8844	.8852	.8838	.8843	+16
.8820	.8330	Jun	.8812	.8812	.8812	.8806	+19
.8772	.8420	Sep	.8772	.8774	.8772	.8771	+25
.8740	.8520	Dec				.8740	+30
.8712	.8641	Mar				.8712	+35
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 5,063						
Prev. Day Open Int. 29,876 off 937							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6770	.5365	Dec	.6088	.6128	.6059	.6068	—3
.6050	.5353	Mar	.6029	.6065	.5990	.6003	—3
.5980	.5322	Jun	.5960	.5985	.5960	.5941	—3
.5900	.5685	Sep				.5887	—3
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 51,259						
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,389 up 2,634							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007756	.006997	Dec	.007688	.007710	.007684	.007692	+10
.007733	.007000	Mar	.007684	.007691	.007677	.007675	+9
.007730	.007150	Jun				.007659	
.007710	.007280	Sep				.007667	+8
.007700	.007512	Dec				.007671	+9
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 19,331						
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,617 up 1,864							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8090	.6240	Dec	.6899	.6947	.6870	.6886	+17
.6995	.6267	Mar	.6848	.6899	.6817	.6833	+18
.6790	.6546	Jun	.6794	.6794	.6794	.6784	+21
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 19,952						
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,177 up 60							
Industrials							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.35	58.80	Dec	59.45	59.90	59.05	59.21	—.02
77.15	60.72	Mar	61.60	61.80	60.77	60.87	—.18
92.25	61.36	May	62.00	62.20	61.26	61.65	+.18
77.70	61.92	Jul	62.60	62.75	61.75	62.00	—.35
70.60	63.40	Oct	63.70	63.90	63.40	63.40	
69.00	62.35	Dec	64.10	64.20	63.60	63.64	—.26
67.30	65.15	Mar	65.30	65.30	64.95	65.10	—.05
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 5,080						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
82.62	53.30	Dec	71.25	71.55	69.90	70.40	—.62
72.50	53.40	Jan	71.50	71.80	70.20	70.60	—.67
70.70	52.25	Feb	70.05	70.30	68.85	69.05	—.80
67.00	51.40	Mar	66.50	66.85	65.65	65.65	—.70
63.65	50.00	Apr	63.50	63.60	62.70	62.70	—.65
61.60	48.25	May	61.50	61.50	60.70	60.70	—.40
60.20	48.00	Jun	60.00	60.10	59.15	59.30	—.45
59.65	51.60	Jul	59.30	59.40	58.85	58.95	—.35
59.75	52.75	Aug	59.50	59.55	59.20	59.35	—.35
60.90	53.75	Sep	60.60	60.60	60.60	60.60	—.05
61.70	54.50	Oct	61.40	61.40	61.40	61.40	—.05
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 36,781						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
27.70	17.10	Dec	23.52	23.57	23.11	23.25	—.15
27.60	17.25	Jan	23.38	23.43	22.96	23.10	—.17
27.00	17.50	Feb	23.17	23.20	22.75	22.84	—.24
26.75	17.25	Mar	22.85	22.89	22.50	22.56	—.23
26.50	17.50	Apr	22.54	22.60	22.30	22.32	—.20
24.40	17.30	May	22.35	22.38	22.09	22.10	—.19
24.50	17.70	Jun	22.14	22.14	21.85	21.85	—.22
22.11	17.90	Jul	21.93	21.98	21.68	21.68	—.23
21.56	18.85	Oct	21.48	21.48	21.48	21.48	—.08
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 117,370						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
73.25	47.75	Dec	66.50	66.75	65.05	65.40	—.88
65.15	47.00	Jan	64.30	64.80	63.25	63.25	—.88
64.90	50.70	Feb	64.30	64.80	63.30	63.30	—.78
65.45	50.50	Mar	65.50	65.50	64.65	64.75	—.75
69.60	57.30	Apr	69.40	69.60	68.70	68.70	—.80
69.00	57.30	May	68.40	68.40	68.00	68.00	—.50
67.70	58.00	Jun	67.35	67.35	66.95	66.70	—.55
66.30	58.60	Jul	65.80	65.80	65.65	65.70	—.50
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 25,245						
Prev. Day Open Int.							
Stock Indexes							
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) Points and cents							
401.50	321.75	Dec	391.30	394.45	390.55	394.30	+3.25
403.20	379.95	Mar	393.30	396.50	393.30	396.35	+3.25
400.40	383.25	Jun	394.40	394.40	394.40	398.15	+3.25
398.70	388.50	Sep				399.80	+3.25
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 51,038						
Prev. Day Open Int. 146,797 off 328							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) Points and cents							
219.70	176.50	Dec	216.05	217.80	215.70	217.65	+1.65
220.35	207.20	Mar	217.00	218.65	216.75	218.80	+1.75
219.00	208.90	Jun	218.05	218.05	218.05	219.45	+1.75
220.50	217.50	Sep				220.70	+1.75
Est. Sales	Prev. Sales 5,277						
Prev. Day Open Int.							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	971.10	968.20
Reuters	1,630.00	1,630.50
Dow Jones Futures	121.13	121.40
Comm. Research	215.09	216.42

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Kevin Maxwell: Groomed for Power

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — There are three doors into Robert Maxwell's sprawling office, on the ninth floor of the Daily Mirror building. One leads to his secretaries, a second opens onto a hallway and reception area, and a third connects directly with an adjoining suite he shared with his youngest son, Kevin.

Now Kevin Maxwell faces a daunting task with the sudden death of his father, the flamboyant publisher whose body was found Tuesday in the Atlantic Ocean off the Canary Islands.

Kevin must try to reassure nervous investors and bankers that he will be able to hold together his father's empire before it collapses under the weight of debt.

"The word always was, Kevin helped create it," said a former executive of the Maxwell companies, who insisted on anonymity. "He knows better than anyone where the money is, where all the bodies are buried. The two of them spent a lot of time in each other's offices."

The leadership of Mr. Maxwell's two flagship companies, Maxwell Communication Corp. and Mirror Group Newspapers, was split, respectively, between Kevin, 32, and his brother, Ian, 35, at board meetings this week.

But financial analysts and others agree that the real power will rest with Kevin, a slender and self-assured man who seems older than his years and has often been described as his father's alter ego. It is Kevin who will now directly manage Mr. Maxwell's labyrinthine network of private interests.

What remains to be seen is whether Kevin and his brother can fill the leadership vacuum left by the death of their father, whose enormous, often bellicose force of personality seemed to be, at times, the only thing holding together the unwieldy empire.

'He knows better than anyone where the money is, where all the bodies are buried,' a former Maxwell executive said of Kevin.

Kevin Maxwell started to make his case Thursday when he went to New York to reassure staff, unions, advertisers and readers that the family's commitment to the Daily News remained, as he puts it, "absolutely solid."

It is a measure of his emerging profile that when a request was made Wednesday to interview the two men, the company's minders produced Kevin, a bit red-eyed but firmly in control, to put the Maxwell companies' best foot forward.

During the interview, Kevin Maxwell insisted that the companies were well on their way to reducing their debt, and he predicted that the Daily News would show positive cash flow next year.

He also ridiculed the idea, advanced in newspaper and television reports, that his father had left behind a tangled and confused web of business interests.

"This is a group of companies that makes products that are well known, whether it is newspapers or books, magazines," he said. "We have a U.K. parent company. We file accounts. The notion that there's a web or that it's complicated is just absurd."

Bankers and financial analysts in New York and London who are familiar with the Maxwell companies say the two sons' involvement in the family business had increased markedly over the last 18 months, as their father drew them closer to the center.

Ian and Kevin Maxwell are the younger two of three sons born to Betty and Robert Maxwell, a family that also includes four daughters.

Kevin and Ian are both graduates of Balliol College at Oxford, and they have spent most of their working lives inside the family companies.

But in both style and personality, they are sharply different.

Kevin is married and, like his parents, was quick to begin a family. He already has four children, and lists watercolor painting among his hobbies.

"I have enormous respect for him as a manager," said Robert Pirie, president of Rothschild Inc., the New York-based investment bank. "What these companies need is a manager, and he is ideally suited for that: he is hands-on, thorough and very good with numbers."

But inside the company, some former employees said Kevin Maxwell sometimes seemed a bit too much like his father — so absorbed by financial intrigues that he was frequently inaccessible, even to his top executives.

Ian is described by acquaintances as "more laid back," a bachelor who has the best sense of humor of the siblings and likes to ski.

"It's far more delightful to be around Ian," a former executive said. "He's got a smile on his face, a real love of life."

France, Italy and Spain Block Accord on Cars

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — France, Italy and Spain again blocked agreement Thursday on European Community car standards, saying they wanted further assurances that Japan would not be able to circumvent a recent car trade deal.

They want the European Commission to clarify how the accord with Japan on access to the post-1992 EC market will take account of "parallel imports" — cars sold to intermediary distributors acting on behalf of private buyers, EC officials said.

The EC industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann, warned the three countries at a meeting of internal market ministers that failure to adopt standards on tires, safety glass and weights and dimensions could give Japan an excuse to ignore the new import arrangements, a Commission spokesman said.

He said Japan had agreed to limit its car exports to the Community during a seven-year transition period in exchange for an EC promise to establish a single type approval system for certifying that cars met technical specifications.

The three new standards would complete a package of 44 directives designed to help accomplish that goal.

"If we are not able to create a single market by Jan. 1, 1993, there's a major risk" that Japan will "find an alibi not to respect parts of the deal," the spokesman quoted Mr. Bangemann as saying.

In July, Japan agreed to limit car exports to the EC market, and the Community said it would lift all import restrictions by the year 2000.

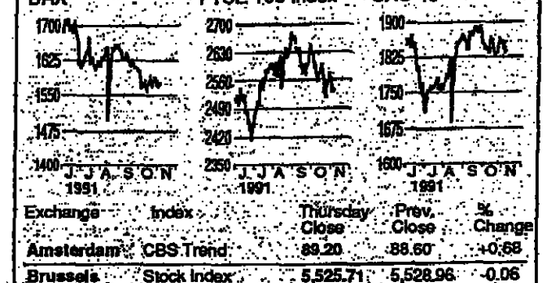
France, Italy and Spain are concerned that parallel imports would make it difficult to monitor provisions of the Japanese car accord affecting specific national markets, officials said.

Diplomats said other countries thought that was a minor problem and were anxious to adopt the car standards because they would benefit European manufacturers.

But Commission officials said France, Italy and Spain are worried that single standards would mainly benefit the Japanese producers.

(Reuters, BBN)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	89.20	88.60	+0.68
Brussels	Stock Index	5,525.71	5,528.96	-0.06
Frankfurt	DAX	1,578.40	1,574.59	+0.24
Frankfurt	FAZ	650.89	651.31	-0.06
Helsinki	HEX	819.90	820.80	-0.11
London	Financial Times 30	1,956.70	1,949.60	+0.36
London	FTSE 100	2,538.00	2,534.20	+0.15
Madrid	General Index	254.51	256.87	-0.92
Milan	MIB	987.00	993.00	-0.60
Paris	CAC 40	1,838.57	1,836.06	+0.14
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	982.28	994.08	-1.19
Vienna	Stock Index	439.35	437.31	+0.47
Zurich	SBS	614.70	612.30	+0.39

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Minister Deplores Setback In Czechoslovak Sell-Off

Reuters

PRAGUE — Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus on Thursday sharply criticized the postponement by at least two months of Czechoslovakia's wide-ranging privatization plan, saying the delay would prove costly.

An official of the Czech regional government had said the program was being delayed to make sure it was prepared properly.

"Extending the agony of many state companies will cause enormous economic losses," said Mr. Klaus, who designed the plan to create a market economy. "But what is even worse is that it will make the citizens lose trust in the government's ability to handle the existing problems."

The privatization minister, Tomas Jezek, said the program was now unlikely to start before March.

The sell-off of thousands of big Czechoslovak companies, largely by the issuing of investment vouchers that citizens could convert into shares, had been due to start in January. But the Czech government put back the deadline of Nov. 30 for companies to submit their own sell-off plans.

Very briefly:

- **BTR PLC** raised its cash-and-share offer for **Hawker Siddeley Group PLC** to about £1.55 billion ($2.75 billion) and said signs were favorable that its hostile bid would succeed.
- **British Petroleum Co.** said net profit rose 25 percent in the third quarter, to £129 million from £103 million a year earlier, on a replacement-cost basis; profit on a historic-cost basis plunged 81 percent to £156 million, much worse than analysts had expected.
- The French state-owned steel group **Usinor-Sacilor** might reduce its work force by 6,700 jobs by 1994, trade union officials said.
- **Hungary** will devalue the forint by 5.5 percent, to 78.423 to the dollar.
- **Switzerland's** inflation rate is expected to be around 5.8 percent in 1991, the worst in a decade, the federal statistics office said.
- **Switzerland** has canceled $12.6 million of Zimbabwe's debt.
- **Leu Holding AG** of Switzerland, which is majority-held by CS Holding, said nine-month consolidated gross profit was 183 million Swiss francs ($126 million), compared with a pro-forma 71 million francs.
- **KLM Royal Dutch Airlines** said net profit more than quadrupled to 192.5 million guilders ($104 million) in its second quarter ended Sept. 30.
- **British Airways PLC** said revenue passenger kilometers rose 1.2 percent in October from a year earlier, the first increase since the Gulf war.

Reuters, AFP, BBN, AP

IBM: *Flat-Screen Dispute Heats Up*

(Continued from first finance page)

lough with Japan, may be crippling a critical sector of the American personal computer industry.

Most computer companies are heavily dependent on Japanese sources for their flat-panel displays, also known as liquid crystal display screens, and they have argued that the 63 percent tariff imposed over the summer only serves to make their computers uncompetitive against models made in Japan.

Other makers, including Apple Computer Inc. and Toshiba Corp., have already begun to move their production of portable machines out of the United States, citing the duty as an example of a protect-America policy that had backfired wildly. IBM itself had previously raised the possibility of moving its production. Computer systems containing the screens — as opposed to the screens themselves — can be imported to the United States without paying the duty.

"Operationally, we haven't decided yet what to do," said Mr. Akers. "However, we could assemble complete computer systems in Japan," he said, instead of importing flat panel screens, including those it is making in Osaka in a joint venture with Toshiba. "That would be an export of American jobs, that would exacerbate the trade imbalance and it would not be good for the U.S. I hope I've made myself clear on the topic," he added.

It was difficult to assess how big an impact Mr. Aker's threat about moving production out the United States would have on the company's operations. Currently very few of its products use advanced liquid crystal displays of the type involved in the dumping action.

However, IBM recently announced several versions of its newest laptop computers, all of which are made in the United States and all of which use Japanese-made screens.

French Back in Running For California Insurer

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — French bidders for the failed Executive Life Insurance Co. were back in the running Thursday after California state regulators decided that an improved insurance industry rescue plan failed to provide sufficient protection against further declines in the company's junk-bond portfolio.

The California insurance commissioner, John Garamendi, said he would decide by Nov. 14 between rival bids. One was submitted by a French consortium backed by Crédit Lyonnais, which would pay $3 billion for the junk bonds and add another $300 million to bring the company under the management of Mutuelle Assurance Artisanale de France. The other bid is from Hellman & Friedman, the San Francisco investment banker, which would retain the bonds and bank on increasing their value for the policyholders.

A spokesman for the French group said Thursday that it was studying new ways to improve its bid to benefit policyholders. It has already offered them better terms for borrowing and cash withdrawals and improved its bid for the junk bonds.

Crédit Lyonnais wants to separate the bonds entirely from the insurance company and manage them through a subsidiary, Altus Finance, and Leon Black, an investment banker who floated many of the same bonds during the 1980s. Eventually some of the securities could be offered to European clients.

Cocom Considers East Europe Easing

Reuters

PARIS — Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland will probably soon be taken off a blacklist that for 42 years has prevented them from buying sensitive Western technology, a U.S. government official said Thursday.

Douglas Lavin, acting assistant commerce secretary for export enforcement, said the three had made big strides toward adopting their own controls on the export to the Soviet Union and China of technology that could be used against the West in a military conflict.

The Paris-based Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls has eased curbs on what can be sold to the former Communist bloc. But controls have been retained on particularly advanced equipment used in telecommunications.

Boublil Indicted in Pechiney Affair

United Press International

PARIS — The former chief of staff to Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy was indicted Thursday on insider-trading charges in the $1.3 billion acquisition of Triangle Industries Inc. by the state-controlled aluminum company, Pechiney SA, in 1988.

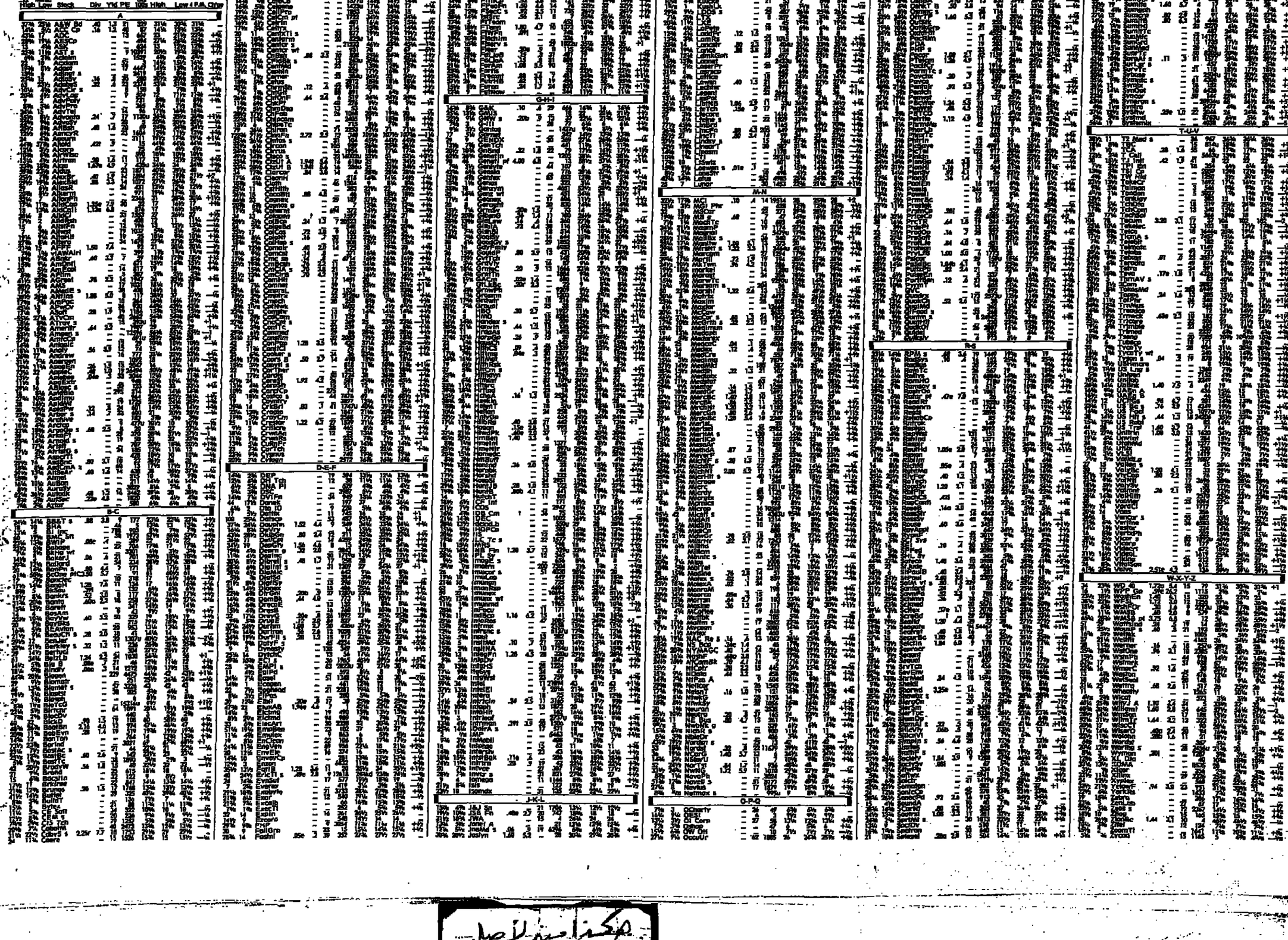
Alain Boublil, 44, was forced to resign from Mr. Bérégovoy's office in January 1989 by the scandal. He said the indictment gave him "the opportunity to defend myself with full knowledge of the case, which will allow me to be absolved quickly and definitively."

Mr. Boublil is charged with providing information to French and foreign investors regarding Pechiney's plans to buy Triangle, the largest U.S. can manufacturer. Triangle shares shot up to $50 from $10 when Pechiney announced its $56-per-share bid.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



The Japanese Want Hollywood on Video

Technology Could Change the Way Movies Are Made - but Not for a While

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The technological revolution they once hoped to bring to Hollywood has not arrived, but the Japanese companies with stakes in the U.S. entertainment industry are attracting attention with advanced video systems that could change the way movies and TV shows are made.

The new high-definition video systems, which can record and display images in much sharper detail than current video technology, are perhaps best known to consumers as the basis for the next generation of television sets.

But the Japanese companies with the greatest involvement in Hollywood, including Sony and Matsushita, are also promoting high-definition video as a breakthrough for film editing and special effects and ultimately as a new moviemaking medium.

The Japanese are already seeing some results. The director Francis Ford Coppola recently used Japanese high-definition cameras and videotape to shoot screen tests for his next movie, "Dracula."

Walt Disney Co. is using the process to help create special effects for the sequel to "Honey I Shrunk the Kids."

The technology was also used in making a commercial for Michael Jackson's forthcoming album, "Dangerous," and in production of "Prospero's Books," a recently released movie based on Shakespeare's "The Tempest."

"These tools are going to make the movies of the future," Mr. Coppola told a conference on high-definition video earlier this year.

But many other directors and cinematographers remain more skeptical about high-definition video's value to them, and almost no one foresees it taking the place of 35-millimeter film any time soon. Filmmakers say that for all the crystal clarity of the images it produces, high-definition video cannot come close to film's ability to capture the moods, the richness of color, the contrasts and shadings that collectively give a story visual life.

Also, 35-millimeter color-film technology, the industry standard for six decades, has advanced significantly in recent years, giving moviemakers considerably more flexibility in creating visual images.

Competitive pressure from the Japanese high-definition video systems has also led Eastman Kodak Co., the leading supplier of film to Hollywood, and other companies to develop sophisticated new editing and special-effects technology of their own.

High-definition video "is desperately trying to solve a need in the motion-picture industry that simply doesn't exist," said Harry Mathias, a cinematographer who has studied and written about the new process.

Recognizing that moviemakers are not rushing to dump 35-millimeter film, the proponents of the new technology are concentrating for now on its advantages as a tool for special effects and editing.

Editing videotape is far less costly and time-consuming than editing film, and some studio executives are advocating the transfer of movies from film to high-definition tape for editing, then back to film again for theatrical distribution.

In special effects, high-definition systems make it much easier to meld images from different sources into a seamless picture — combining a background shot on film, for example, with an effect generated by a computer.

The Japanese companies say that they are taking a long-term view, and that ultimately the technology will play a major role in Hollywood.

Sony Corp. has gone so far as to open a high-definition video laboratory in the middle of the lot of Columbia Pictures, the studio that Sony acquired two years ago.

Sony has been the most visible proponent in Hollywood of high-definition video. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., which last year acquired MCA Inc. and MCA's Universal Pictures studio, is also promoting the technology.

So are other Japanese companies with Hollywood ties, including NHK, Japan's state-run broadcaster. On Nov. 25, NHK plans to in-

See VIDEO, Page 15

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

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The New York Times

Samsung to Narrow Its Focus

Group Bows to Government Demand by Selling 2 Units

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's Samsung Group said Thursday it would sell its holdings in two unrelated subsidiaries within a year in order to comply with government efforts to encourage conglomerates to narrow their focus.

"We decided to respond to public demands for decentralization of economic power by big business groups and to comply with government guidelines to specialize in a few lines of business," a Samsung spokesman said.

Stock analysts said Samsung's decision was prompted by the recent tax investigation into the Hyundai Group. "They understand after the Hyundai case they can no longer risk displeasing the government," one analyst said.

Samsung said it would hive off Shinsegae Department Store and Chonju Paper Manufacturing by selling shares held by Samsung Chairman Lee Kun Hee and other Samsung subsidiaries. Samsung would be left with 25 subsidiaries.

Shinsegae is 3.1 percent held by various arms of the Samsung Group and Chonju is owned 9.9 percent by the group.

Mr. Lee, third son of the late Samsung founder Lee Byung Chull, holds 6.4 percent and 0.4 percent stakes, respectively.

Analysts said Samsung's move was prompted by the tax investigation into Hyundai.

The tax office last week ordered Hyundai's founder, Chung Ju Yung, his family and 10 of the group's subsidiaries to pay tax penalties totaling 136.1 billion won ($181 million). It ruled that stock transfers had been made in order to secure family control and avoid future inheritance taxes.

The government denied that the Hyundai investigation was politically motivated. Many commentators have speculated that the investigation was triggered by Mr. Chung's outspoken criticism of President Roh Tae Woo's administration.

Government economic planners have long criticized what they see as weak and unprofessional management by the family of the founders of the country's *chaebol*, or conglomerates.

Planners have tried to curb expansion into a diverse range of interests that dilutes assets and expertise. Critics say expansion is often driven more by a desire to keep up with the chaebol next door than by real business interests.

South Korea's 30 big chaebol were ordered to concentrate on three core manufacturing specialities, for which restrictions on bank lending would be eased. Samsung chose construction/shipbuilding, electronics and chemicals.

Japanese Raid Firms Over Cartel

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Prosecutors raided eight plastic-wrap makers on Thursday over suspected violations of anti-monopoly laws, in their first such investigation in 17 years.

More than 260 investigators from the Tokyo prosecutors office raided the eight companies and the Japan Vinyl Goods Manufacturers Association and seized documents.

The action, which followed years of U.S. criticism of monopolistic practices in Japan, came one day after a criminal complaint about the price-fixing by Japan's Fair Trade Commission.

An official said the FTC was ready to file further accusations.

The FTC said its attempt to become a stronger watchdog than in the past was intended to promote "international harmonization" in line with the series of U.S.-Japan talks known as the Structural Impediments Initiative.

In the criminal complaint, the FTC asked prosecutors to file charges against the eight companies, which it said had formed a cartel last year to boost prices of vinyl food wrapping used in supermarkets. As a result, the FTC said, the cost of wrapping increased from 400 yen a kilogram to 450 yen a kilo ($1.40 a pound to $1.57 a pound).

The eight makers named in the complaint and raided Thursday were Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals Inc., Mitsubishi Plastics Industries Ltd., Nippon Carbide Industries Co., Shin-Etsu Polymer Co., Denki Kagaku Kogyo KK, Hitachi Borden Chemical Products Inc., Riken Vinyl Industry Co. and Gunze Ltd.

A Trimmer News Corp. Boosts Quarterly Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — A slimmed-down News Corp. returned to profitability in the first quarter of its financial year, Rupert Murdoch's media company said Thursday.

Rising profit at the company's U.S. Fox entertainment units and its British newspapers helped boost income 96.4 percent in the three months ended Sept. 30, to 106.46 million Australian dollars ($83.2 million), from 54.2 million dollars in the first quarter of the previous year. For all of that year, News Corp. had a 393 million dollar loss that was a result of 714 million dollars of one-time charges.

Reflecting asset sales, mainly in the United States and Australia, revenue in the latest quarter slipped 4.3 percent, to 2.66 billion dollars.

The company last winter restructured $8.2 billion in debt. Last week, it said it would offer about $450 million in new stock and at least $250 million in long-term debt. It said it would use proceeds to pay debt and increase working capital.

Its improving financial outlook has helped News Corp.'s stock in recent weeks. In Australian trading on Thursday, the shares rose 10 cents, to 15.50 dollars, up from a six-year low of 3.19 dollars touched earlier this year. Mr. Murdoch's privately held Cruden Investments Ltd. owns 43.3 percent of News Corp. An acquisition spree in the 1980s brought News Corp.'s debt as high as $10 billion, a level it could not service. This forced the refinancing and asset sales.

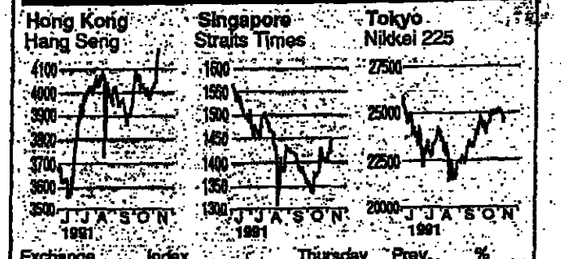
Interest on the company's borrowings fell to 270.29 million dollars in th latest quarter, from 306.99 million a year earlier, because of lower interest rates.

News Corp. said operating profit in the United States rose 3 percent in the first quarter, to 269.2 million dollars despite poor economic conditions and the sale of eight magazines and one newspaper in June. The Twentieth Century Fox film studio more than tripled its profit, to 48.5 million dollars, while Fox television income was up 170 percent, at 52.34 million.

British operating profit rose 222 percent, to 61.3 million dollars, helped by staff cuts and price increases. Elimination of losses at Sky Television, merged last November with a rival to become British Sky Broadcasting, was a help.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	4,184.74	4,173.57	+0.27
Singapore	Straits Times	1,448.40	1,443.79	+0.32
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,683.50	1,679.00	+0.27
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	24,446.76	24,750.20	-1.23
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	539.15	531.67	+0.28
Bangkok	SET	672.80	660.46	+1.84
Seoul	Composite Stock	679.42	679.20	+0.03
Taipei	Weighted Price	4,424.85	4,430.59	-0.13
Manila	Composite	1,053.88	1,038.11	+1.52
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	229.06	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,561.74	1,554.22	+0.48
Bombay	National Index	Closed	904.13	

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Receivership Costs Widen John Fairfax Group's Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — John Fairfax Group Pty., the Australian newspaper company that is in receivership and the subject of a bidding battle, said Thursday its loss in the financial year ended June 30 was considerably larger than in the previous period.

The company said it had a net loss of 376.2 million Australian dollars ($294.0 million), compared with a 59.1 million dollar shortfall in the previous financial year.

Fairfax blamed costs of receivership, recession-battered advertising revenue and heavy financing costs for the weak figures. The company had operating profit before taxes and financing costs of 122.2 million dollars, a 37.5 percent decline from the record 195.6 million dollars a year earlier.

Revenue fell 13.1 percent, to 709 million dollars, as advertising fell 19 percent, or 143 million dollars.

Three groups are bidding for Fairax, which analysts have valued at about 1.3 billion dollars.

(AFP, Reuters)

Very briefly:

- **Komatsu Ltd.** said it acquired for an undisclosed sum a 10 percent stake in FAI SpA, a leading Italian construction-equipment manufacturer.
- **The Bank of Japan** has decided to cut its discount rate on loans to financial institutions to 5.5 percent next week from 6.0 percent, Kyodo News Service said.
- **The Asian Development Bank** said it expected Thailand and Laos to agree to build three hydroelectric plants near Vientiane that would generate 150 kilowatts, 80 percent of which would go to Thailand.
- **The Japan-EC Task Force** identified areas for increased cooperation between Tokyo and Brussels, including: trade and investment, economic study, development assistance, environment, technology and politics.
- **Taiwan** said it would swap trade missions with **Latvia**; formal links are impossible because the Baltic Republics have established relations with China, which claims sovereignty over Taiwan.
- **India** signed a trade accord with **Uzbekistan**, the Financial Express said, and **Kazakhstan** and **Kirghizia** are likely to follow the deal, which calls for hard-currency trade but allows barter and rupee payments.
- **Organization of Islamic Conference** post and communications ministers began a two-day meeting in Bandung, Indonesia, to enhance cooperation in these areas.
- **Dynasoir Textile Industries Ltd.** of Bangladesh is borrowing $4.5 million from the World Bank's International Finance Corp. for cotton and synthetic yarn production for its domestic market.

IHT, AFP, Reuters

Korea Sees Pressure From U.S. Over Food

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — The United States, backed by leading members of the Cairns Group of food exporters, is expected to press Japan and South Korea to open agricultural markets and help resolve a stalemate in world trade talks, Korean officials said Thursday.

Along with the United States, the Cairns Group members Australia, Canada and New Zealand are scheduled to take part in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation conference, which will focus on regional trade and economic cooperation. The three-day meeting begins Tuesday.

"We're bracing for expected pressure from the United States and the Cairns Group, which will certainly take advantage of bilateral meetings on the sidelines of the APEC to push their position," said one official from the Economic Planning Board.

He said U.S. delegates to the APEC meeting would include Trade Representative Carla A. Hills.

The United States and other Cairns members are expected to urge Japan and South Korea to accept a tariff system for agricultural products to advance the current Uruguay round of global trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Japan and South Korea have blocked the talks by demanding that major staples, mainly rice, be exempt from market opening. Under the Cairns proposals, they would be allowed to apply temporary tariffs with the understanding that they would be eliminated eventually.

World trade negotiators are seeking to meet an end-of-the-month deadline for an overall package of draft accords, which would cover traditionally protected sectors such as agriculture and textiles and new areas such as services and intellectual property.

Miyazawa Seeks Consensus On Japan's Rice Stance

Reuters

TOKYO — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa called ministers to talks on Thursday about the deadlock over world farm trade, which analysts said could be the two-day-old cabinet's first real test.

Ministers were told to discuss how to react to international demands that Japan drop its ban on rice imports. Mr. Miyazawa himself did not attend the meeting but received a report from his chief government spokesman, Koichi Kato.

Mr. Kato, himself a farm lobby politician, was quoted as telling reporters that the meeting showed the importance the prime minister attached to success in the trade talks.

There was no word of what transpired at the talks, but the afternoon edition of the leading financial daily, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, headlined its story, "Miyazawa Cabinet Agrees To Maintain Japan's Stance in Uruguay Round Talks."

The Uruguay round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is stalled over farm issues, notably between Europe, the United States and Japan.

By filling his cabinet with several farm-policy specialists, analysts said Mr. Miyazawa hoped to ride out the storm of criticism over rice, from one side of the fence or the other, depending on whether he yields to external pressures or domestic ones.

Apart from Mr. Kato and Agriculture Minister Masami Tanabu, two senior figures — Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe — have held the farm portfolio. Some key officials at vice-ministerial level have close links to the farm lobby.

Newsweek Starts A Korean Edition

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Newsweek magazine this week started publishing a Korean-language edition in a joint venture with a local newspaper, Choongang Ilbo.

Choongang Ilbo is owned by the Samsung group. The Washington Post Co. publishes Newsweek.

It is Newsweek's second foreign-language edition, after Japan. Under an agreement between the partners, up to 15 percent of the Korean-language edition will consist of articles reported and written in South Korea, said Kim Doo Kyum, director of the operation. He said the magazine forecasts weekly sales of 100,000 copies within a year.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Salmsbury (J.)

1st Half	1991	1990
Profit	327.50	273.40
Per Share	0.135	0.117

Canada

Canadian Pacific

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Profit	(a)31.80	74.30
Per Share	—	0.23
9 Months	1991	1990
Profit	(a)26.20	252.10
Per Share	—	0.79

a: loss.

Panama

McDermott Int'l

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	922.30	778.40
Oper Net	11.20	10.60
Oper Share	0.25	0.24
6 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	1,700.	1,470.
Oper Net	7.95	(a)34.00
Oper Share	0.18	—

a: loss.

Sweden

Procordia

9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	25,700.	24,500.
Profit	3,680.	2,900.

United States

Cabot

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	353.70	377.90
Net Inc.	(a)12.20	16.10
Per Share	—	0.37

a: loss. 1991 quarter loss includes charge of $4.32 million.

Chiquita Brands Int'l

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,048.	1,040.
Net Inc.	(a)1.70	3.20
Per Share	—	0.05

Emerson Electric

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,880.	2,040.
Net Inc.	159.10	154.60
Per Share	0.71	0.67
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	7,450.	7,570.
Net Inc.	651.90	613.20
Per Share	2.83	2.75

Halliburton

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,720.	1,791.
Net Inc.	24.00	53.40
Per Share	0.22	0.52
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	5,540.	5,670.
Net Inc.	84.30	136.70
Per Share	0.79	1.30

1990 nets include sale of $30.4 million.

Loews

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,560.	2,590.
Net Inc.	255.00	271.20
Per Share	3.01	3.49
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	10,020.	7,340.
Net Inc.	632.10	647.90
Per Share	9.12	9.39

Macy (R.H.)

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,430.	1,430.
Net Loss	70.80	80.80
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	4,240.	7,270.
Net Loss	180.20	215.30

1991 nets include sales of $1.5 million in quarter and of $112.4 million in both periods.

Ralston Purina

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,800.	1,770.
Net Inc.	87.00	82.00
Per Share	0.74	0.69
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	7,360.	7,100.
Net Inc.	391.50	364.30
Per Share	3.24	3.23

Per share results after preferred dividends.

Rockwell Int'l

4th Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	3,020.	3,220.
Net Inc.	132.30	133.90
Per Share	0.44	0.56
12 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	11,720.	12,380.
Net Inc.	460.50	424.30
Per Share	2.57	2.54

Shell Oil

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	5,530.	6,200.
Net Inc.	(a)14.00	227.00
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	16,500.	17,150.
Net Inc.	45.00	570.00

a: loss. 1991 qrtr include charges of $90 million in quarter and another $90 million in nine months.

Southern

9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	6,140.	6,120.
Net Inc.	674.80	517.00
Per Share	2.15	1.64
Year	1991	1990
Revenue	8,070.	7,920.
Net Inc.	748.70	621.30
Per Share	2.43	1.97

1990 nine-months net includes write-off of $27.8 million.

Texas Utilities

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,450.	1,410.
Net Inc.	(a)76.7	344.70
Per Share	—	1.77

a: loss.

Transamerica

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,720.	1,640.
Net Inc.	85.40	80.80
Per Share	0.82	1.01
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	5,120.	4,950.
Net Inc.	179.00	237.40
Per Share	2.22	2.97

Nine-month share results after preferred dividends.

Woolworth

3rd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	2,420.	2,470.
Net Inc.	41.00	80.00
Per Share	0.31	0.62
9 Months	1991	1990
Revenue	6,280.	6,730.
Net Inc.	75.00	164.80
Per Share	0.57	1.50

Indonesia Trade Deficit Balloons

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia on Thursday predicted a current-account deficit of $2.36 billion for the first half of 1991-92, almost as high as the original estimate of $2.37 billion for the whole fiscal year.

The Finance Ministry forecast that the deficit for the whole fiscal year, to March 31, 1992, would reach $4.17 billion, compared with $3.74 billion in 1990-91. The current account measures a country's trade in merchandise and services, such as banking and insurance.

The ministry laid the widening of the deficit to an increasing need for imports, "especially capital goods and raw materials.

Nissan, Mazda to Lifts Parts Imports

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. and Mazda Motor Corp. announced Thursday they would boost purchases of foreign parts and materials for use in motor vehicles. Honda had announced a similar move Wednesday.

Nissan, the second-largest Japanese carmaker, said it planned to increase purchases of U.S.-made auto parts and materials to $3.3 billion by the 1994 financial year, which ends in March 1995. In 1987, Nissan bought $700 million worth of U.S. parts, company officials said.

Mazda Corp. said its purchases of parts and materials from the United States and six other countries would reach about $85 million a year. But it did not say by when, nor did it give a comparison.

VIDEO:

Good, but Not Yet

(Continued from Page 14)

crease its broadcasting of high-definition television from the current one hour a day to eight.

That Japan's initial influence on Hollywood is turning out to be more technological than creative is in keeping with the rationale offered by Sony and Matsushita when they bought the American studios. Each company said it wanted a library of existing movies and television shows and a steady output of new entertainment "software" that could be shown on the high-definition television sets and other "hardware" they were developing.

Their vision was that television shows and movies could both be shot on high-definition videotape, broadcast to high-definition TV sets or played on high-definition videocassette recorders in homes, and one day shown through high-definition projection systems in theaters.

Even the technology's boosters acknowledge that the future is arriving more slowly than they had hoped.

Some experts have argued that it is not worth investing billions of dollars in high-definition systems when an entirely new generation of video, based on digital technology, is likely to develop in the near future.

Even though high-definition video has its advantages in editing and special effects, it is encountering stiffer-than-expected competition. Eastman Kodak last month introduced a system that uses powerful computers to transfer filmed images to a digital form. That allows those images to be manipulated or melded with other material to create the desired effects. The sequences can then be transferred back to film or to videotape.

ICIMOD

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development Kathmandu, Nepal

ICIMOD is an autonomous international organisation with its Headquarters in the Kingdom of Nepal, with the primary objective of promoting the sustained well-being of mountain communities through effective socioeconomic development policies and programmes, and through the sound management of fragile mountain habitats. While international in its concern, the Centre focuses its limited resources on the specific and practical problems of the Hindu Kush-Himalayas (HKHs) covering all or parts of eight sovereign States, i.e, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan.

The Centre currently has an international professional staff of 30 and an annual exceeding U.S.$ 2.5 million. The Centre is seeking to recruit two Directors to assist the Director General in fulfilling his professional and administrative responsibilities:

Director of Programmes: to be responsible for overall management of research and development programmes: long-term programme planning and development; mobilisation of resources to support programme activities; coordination of field programmes and networks in participating countries; liaison with international centres and ensuring that required inputs are available for information and training centre activities.

Director of Administration: to be responsible for overall management of human and financial resources; management of administration technical services in support of research and development programmes; mobilisation of financial resources and liaison with donors and development and supervision of the Information and Training Centres.

Applicants for both positions should have considerable experience in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region and should be prepared to travel within and outside the Region. Desirable qualifications for the Director of Programmes include a Ph.D. or equivalent in environment or development related fields. The Director of Administration should have a post-graduate degree in the administration/management field with considerable experience in information systems.

Salary and benefits of both positions are competitive with comparable UN positions. It is anticipated that the successful candidate will assume the position in mid-1992. Appointment will be for an initial term of four years with possible extension for an additional such term.

Applications and requests for additional information should be addressed to:

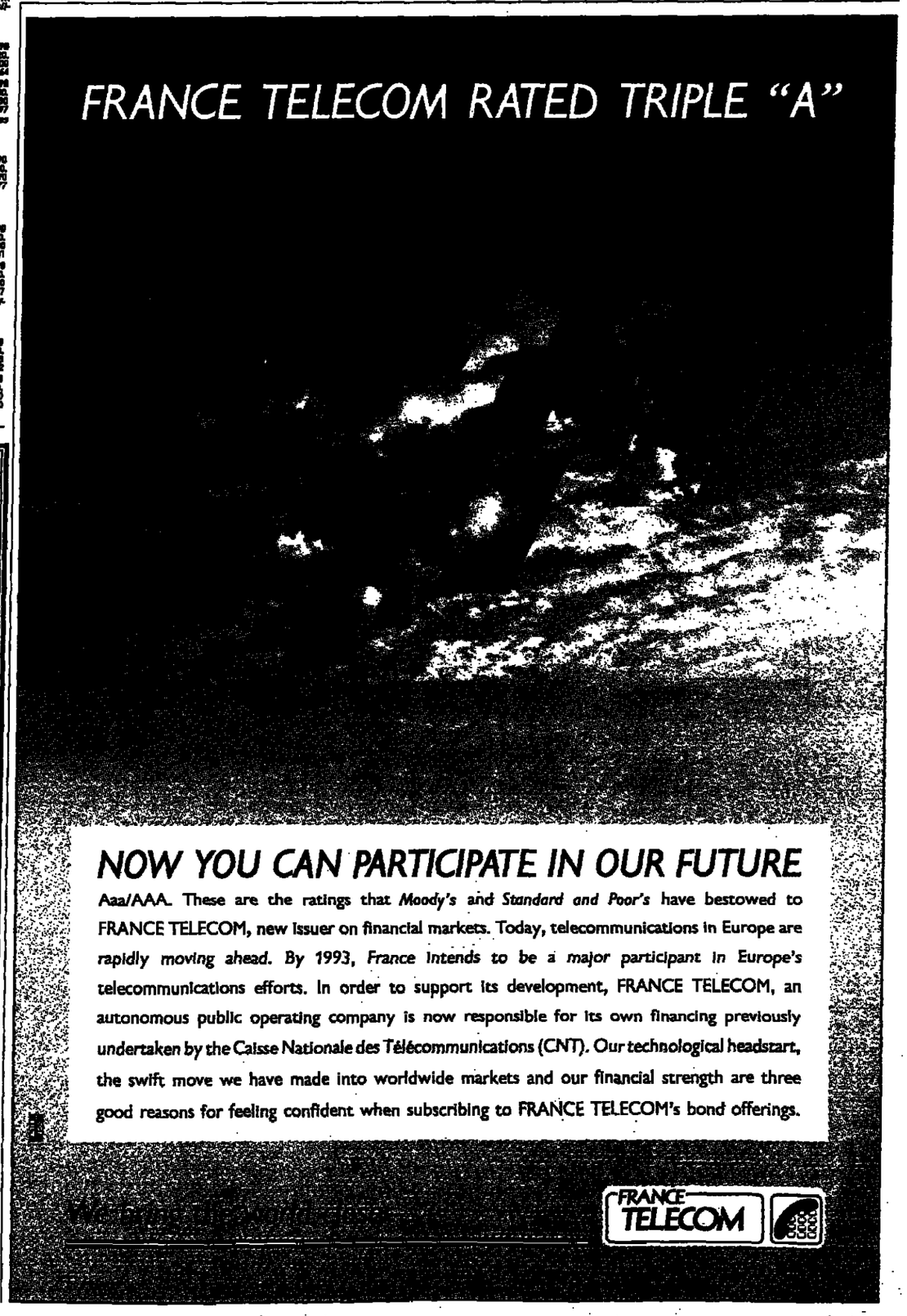
Dr. E.F. Tacke
Director General
ICIMOD

P.O. Box 3226
Kathmandu
Nepal

Tel.: 977-1-525313
Fax: 977-1-524509
Cable: ICIMOD, Nepal

Nominations and applications and solicited. Recruitment is international. The completed application form must include a letter stating the candidate's interest in the position. It should also include a curriculum vitae and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three referees.

Applications must reach the above address no later than February 1, 1992



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Aaa/AAA. These are the ratings that *Moody's* and *Standard and Poor's* have bestowed to FRANCE TELECOM, new issuer on financial markets. Today, telecommunications in Europe are rapidly moving ahead. By 1993, France intends to be a major participant in Europe's telecommunications efforts. In order to support its development, FRANCE TELECOM, an autonomous public operating company is now responsible for its own financing previously undertaken by the Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications (CNT). Our technological headstart, the swift move we have made into worldwide markets and our financial strength are three good reasons for feeling confident when subscribing to FRANCE TELECOM's bond offerings.

FRANCE TELECOM

SPORTS

Zola Budd, Outrunning Her Past

Now 25, South African Trains for a New Start in World Track

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa — Zola Budd Pieterse is eight years older and four inches taller, and she carries a few more pounds than she did when she rocketed into world competition as a 17-year-old prodigy who shattered middle-distance records while running barefoot.

As Zola Budd, she took more than her share of knocks, not just in her traumatic collision with Mary Decker of the United States at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, but also in the politics of sport and her private life.

Dispirited and emotionally exhausted, she quit racing in 1988 and went home to her native Orange Free State. But marriage to Mike Pieterse, a Bloemfontein businessman, and a penchant for the track has brought Zola Pieterse, as she prefers to be called, out for a comeback that she hopes will let her run for South Africa in the Summer Games next year in Barcelona.

"I think that break in running really did me a world of good; it gave me a new perspective on life," Pieterse said recently as she sat, barefooted of course, in the living room of her house on the veld outside Bloemfontein.

"I don't have to please anyone now," she said. "I just have to please myself and that really takes a lot of pressure away."

Now 25, she is working her way back slowly. Her personal best this year for the 3,000 meters is only 8:35.72 in Durban in April, well short of her 8:28.3 in Rome in 1985 or the current world record of 8:22.62 by Tatiana Kazankina of the Soviet Union.

"I can't train harder than I'm training now," Pieterse said. "It's just time that will give you the edge."

Pieterse plans to extend her distances and run a few 5,000- and 10,000-meter races and gives herself another three years before she turns to a second career in marathons.

"I was really excited about going back," she said. "But I decided to just take it day by day and enjoy it and not put any pressure on myself, and that's what I've been doing for the last two and a half years."

In hindsight, Pieterse says her worst mistake was to compete in the 1984 Olympics, a decision that required assuming British nationality, acquired through a grandfather, because of the Olympic boycott against South Africa.

"If I'd waited and committed myself to the '88 Olympics, it would have been totally different," she said. "I think you're very vulnerable at 17, very impressionable. I think if I was older, it would have been different."

"There's too much pressure, first of all," she said, "and I had no idea what international running was all about. I had no experience at all. And my running really antagonized a lot of British people, which wouldn't have happened if I had waited till 1988."

At Los Angeles in 1984, Decker tripped as Zola overtook her in the 3,000-meter run. Although she was exonerated of cutting Decker off, Zola finished shaken in seventh place.

"I think it was the slowest last lap I'd ever run in a race," Pieterse said. She said that she harbored no grudges and predicted that Mary Decker could win the gold in Barcelona.

"I think she has just as good a chance as anybody else if she puts her heart in it," Pieterse said.

Although she won the world cross-county championships in 1985 and 1986, her problems mounted. Anti-apartheid activists harassed her when she raced in Britain.

She was plagued by a painful hamstring injury and a stress fracture of her right hip, the consequences, she learned, of having one leg slightly shorter than the other. She now wears running shoes with orthotic wedges.

Suffering from nervous exhaustion, she came home in May 1988 to Bloemfontein. When she married Mike Pieterse 11 months later, her father, Frank Budd, who had dominated and manipulated her career, disowned her. He was later murdered by a drifter.

After returning to South Africa, Pieterse told a television interviewer that she thought apartheid was wrong, but hadn't said so before because she didn't want to get embroiled in politics.

"I think President de Klerk is doing a brave job, definitely," Pieterse said in the recent interview. But she worries that white support for his goals is being damaged by continuing political violence.

"I think a lot of people are prepared to accept the new South Africa," she said, "but the violence creates fear."

Today, Zola Pieterse seems to have put the pains of her past behind her.

"I must be honest and say I did have grudges against certain people; I was upset and bitter," she said. "But since I've gotten married, everything's changed."

It was her husband who persuaded Pieterse to reconsider her decision to give up racing.

"I think he saw I really missed the competitive side of running," Pieterse said. "He advised me that I should just get in condition and go and see what it is."

Mike Pieterse deliberately stays out of her running.

"He's very supportive, but he doesn't want to get involved," she said. "He doesn't tell me when to race or interfere with my training program. If I wanted to stop running today, it wouldn't change anything in our relationship. It's very comfortable."

Training hard again, Pieterse sets out each dawn with a friend for a run of 40 to 50 minutes before breakfast. "That's the best time of day, except in winter," she said.

In the afternoon, she trains with a group of other runners from the nearby University of the Orange Free State under the local coach, Van Zyl Naude.

"I think in my heart I'm a track runner," Pieterse said. "You can really measure yourself against times."

Running is again part of her life, she says, but not all of it. She studies computer programming at a local college and runs a quiet household. In the evening, she and her husband read or listen to classical music.

"We don't socialize or go out a lot," Pieterse said.

She also maintains a menagerie of 5 dogs, 3 cats, 8 turkeys, 5 geese and 15 chickens.

Pieterse returned to racing to find a field of formidable South African newcomers such as Elana Meyer, who is setting new middle-distance records, and Myrtle Bothma, a top hurdler. At the 3,000-meter run in Durban in March, Pieterse finished three seconds behind Meyer, now her foremost rival.

"It's good for me," Pieterse said. "I've always been running in South Africa without any competition and now there are three or four girls who are running. It can only be good for the sport."

Pieterse hopes she can achieve 8:25 in the 3,000-meter event before she retires from the track in three years.

"I thought about running marathons but not now," she said. "I want to finish my career and then see what I can do on the roads."

Marathons, she guessed, would stretch her running career to 33 or 35 years old.

"I don't think of it in terms of time," Pieterse said. "I think of it in terms of when I want to start a family."

Pieterse said she thinks her South African teammates will make a good showing in Barcelona. "Just to be able to be there and compete will be more than enough for me," Pieterse said. "I believe we can do quite well."

But she declined to speculate how well.

"I don't think it's important to see how many medals South Africa can win," she said. "It's more important to go as a team, with the support of all South Africans."

Agence France-Presse

She's now Zola Budd Pieterse, but it seems some things never change: she is still running without shoes.

■ Concerns About Environment at Winter Site

Despite the prestige of the Winter Olympics and the inevitable economic boost they will give France's Savoie region, there are concerns about potential environmental problems, Agence France-Press reported from Grenoble.

Jean André, head of the Rhône-Alpes Federation for the Protection of Nature, says simply, "if we care for the environment, there shouldn't be a Winter Olympics."

Monique Gautier, the federation's mountain specialist, said that "the massacre of the northern French Alps started in the 1970s and 1980s — the Games have only served to make matters worse in some areas."

Gautier said there had been pluses, such as road and rail improvements in and around Albertville, expanded water purification and a new waste incineration plant. But she also said that 1 million cubic meters (1.3 million cubic yards) of the French Alps had been dug up and 30 hectares (74 acres) of forest lost to make room for shops, offices and accommodations.

Sports and Duke: An Olympic Trial

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If David Duke is elected Governor of Louisiana, it will not be politics as usual there, it will not be business as usual, and it ought not to be sports as usual, either.

The Athletics Congress, the U.S. governing body for track and field, announced this week that if Duke won the election on Nov. 16, it would probably not hold its trials in New Orleans, as scheduled.

So come next June, if Louisianans opt for Duke, the former grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan and a long-time neo-Nazi, all those American athletes will be hauling their javelins and hammers and shots to some other site in another state.

Vantage Point

This is a long way, in one way, from 1935 and 1936 when another widely known Nazi was getting his Olympics together in Berlin, and the U.S. Olympic Committee, under Avery Brundage, was happily participating. Brundage said that anyone who supported a boycott of the Berlin Games, and there were many, was "anti-Olympics."

And while groups from the National Council of the Methodist Church to the American Federation of Labor voted resolutions to oppose American participation in the Berlin Olympics, we eventually went and hopped, skipped and jumped as the Fuhrer preened.

David Duke is not Adolf Hitler — though Duke has regularly celebrated Hitler's birthday — and Louisiana of the 90's is not Germany of the 30's, but there still exists the chance for the rest of the world, and the rest of this country, to show its outrage and contempt for the racist theories of Duke, even if a plurality of voters in Louisiana do not.

There are some who believe that politics and sports should be separate. In Alice's Wonderland, they might be. But sports, which rests so much on nationalism and the bottom line, is a part of the real world.

It was this world that gave Hitler a forum to show off his Nazi state in 1936, and gave him tacit approval by playing games in his parks. If it wasn't the first of the appeasements to Hitler and Nazi Germany by the rest of the world, it might have been the gaudiest.

By the time the Olympics were played, Hitler had already instituted the Nuremberg laws, restricting the lives of Jews; he had already made clear his views of blacks and most religious groups. He was, in other words, already Hitler. And Duke is already Duke.

WITH ITS CHEERING masses and bows to character development, sports takes its place in the national and international communities.

So President Carter properly spearheaded a boycott of the Olympics in 1980 in Moscow, after the Soviet government had invaded neighboring Afghanistan. The sports boycotts of South Africa properly ostracized that apartheid government from the global society of muscle and sweat.

Someone once said that all that is necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing.

Maybe the boycott of South Africa and the boycott of the 1980 Olympics were outgrowths of what we learned from the 1936 Berlin Games that Hitler loved so much, and used so cunningly.

Sports, in its way, helped perpetuate and even glorify Hitler Germany. We ought not to make the same mistake if there is a Duke Louisiana.

Vancouver Coup: Bure's Long Road To the Canucks

By Steve Springer
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It certainly doesn't compare to the collapse of the hard-line coup in August, but Soviet freedom won another battle this week.

This one involved Pavel Bure, right wing of the Vancouver Canucks of the National Hockey League. That the 20-year-old player, one of the Soviet Union's brightest stars, was in a Vancouver uniform in Tuesday night's game against the Winnipeg Jets is a coup for the Canuck organization.

And it's a story more likely to be found in a Robert Ludlum novel than an NHL media guide.

A few years ago, Soviet hockey officials figured that they had the next great international line in Alexander Mogilny, Sergei Fedorov and Bure. First, Mogilny defected and wound up with the Buffalo Sabres. Then, Fedorov jumped ship at the 1990 Goodwill Games and is with Detroit.

Worried that they would also lose the final member of the triumvirate, the Soviets signed Bure to a new contract. Bure complied but later said he did so under duress, claiming his choices were two:

Sign up for a new hitch with the Central Red Army team, or sign up for a long hitch with the regular Soviet Army, in Siberia.

He had another option, though a precarious one. Although they couldn't be sure they'd ever sign him, the Canucks made Bure a sixth-round pick in the 1989 draft, the 113th player selected.

That didn't go over too well with several other NHL clubs who claimed that they didn't know Bure was available. They argued there was no proof Bure had played enough games for the Soviet national team to qualify for the NHL draft.

The NHL president, John Ziegler, took the matter under advisement, but it dragged on.

Igor Larionov, another Soviet also with Vancouver, returned home in the spring of 1990 and did a little investigating. He came up with the records to prove that Bure had indeed logged enough ice time with the Soviet team to be included in the draft.

So, with just a month remaining before the 1990 draft, Ziegler ruled in favor of the Canucks.

Bure refused to sign a new Soviet contract last summer. Consequently, he was cut and came to Los Angeles and his American agent, Ron Salcer. Just how he got the money and a visa and managed to fly out of the Soviet Union, he wasn't saying.

That was September. But his trouble was still not over. A legal struggle ensued over the validity of his old Soviet contract, which had a year left.

The matter wound up in court. But when Vancouver and Bure came to terms on a four-year, $2.4-million contract at the end of October, an out-of-court settlement was reached in which all parties agreed that the Soviet contract was valid.

So Bure had another sticking point: The Soviets wanted compensation. The Canucks offered $200,000 but the Soviets sought $250,000.

In stepped Bure himself. He came up with the remaining $50,000, and the deal was done.

"That's a first," said the Canucks' vice president, Brian Burke. "You've got to like that."

BOOKS

THE READER'S COMPANION TO AMERICAN HISTORY

Edited by Eric Foner and John A. Garraty. Illustrated. 1,226 pages. $35. Houghton Mifflin Co., One Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

"THE Reader's Companion to American History" arrives at a moment when historical literacy about the United States is sadly neglected, and there is continuing debate about the enshrinement of a European-centered version of the past, while excluding other cultures.

This companionable reference work is cause for celebration because it's readable, opinionated and even controversial: some traditional historians may challenge the notion that sexual harassment in the workplace, abortion rights and homosexuality should have such prominent places in a book that must cover the entire American cavalcade.

There are two long essays on the feminist movement. One is rooted in the first women's rights meeting, held in 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, which capitalized on the experience of women in anti-slavery organizations. The other begins with the revival of feminism in the 1960s, including the emergence of the National Organization for Women and its drive for the equal rights amendment.

Related essays on feminism cover abortion (with a summary of the 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision); women and the work force; the Triangle Shirtwaist fire (in which 146 sweatshop workers, mostly women, died in 1911), and portraits of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem.

Unlike the standard dry-as-dust histories, the book addresses venturesome subjects. The entry on homosexuality, by John D'Emilio, reads:

"One result of the changes wrought by the gay movement was the gradual recognition that gay men and lesbians had made important contributions to American society, culture and politics in previous eras. The work of such literary figures as Walt Whitman, Willa Cather and Langston Hughes was reinterpreted in the light of their homosexuality."

And: "The civil rights leader Bayard Rustin, the songwriter Cole Porter, the Depression-era journalist Lorena Hickok and many other notable Americans of the past were gay men and lesbians whose homosexuality, though hidden, deeply influenced their sensibility, their values and their career."

The profiles and theme articles in the book cover today's concerns and yesterday's milestones. Many are about people and events the general reader may want to look up or simply know more about: Ralph Nader and Ralph Ellison; Jackson Pollock and Stonewall Jackson; the Berlin blockade and Irving Berlin; Dorothea Dix and the Dixiecrat party; Billy Graham and Martha Graham. Plus the presidency, Supreme Court decisions and many of the basic documents of American history.

One reason this new encyclopedia is so readable is that many of its essays are signed and not hidden behind a wall of editorial anonymity. There are some 400 well-known contributors, among them Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. on Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paul A. Freund on the Constitution, Robert L. Griswold on divorce, Alvin M. Josephy Jr. and Dee Brown on Indians, Kenneth T. Jackson on public transportation, Eric Foner on Thomas Paine, John A. Garraty on British colonialism, James M. McPherson on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Inevitably, there are surprising omissions, even considering a one-volume reference book's precious space. Jack Kerouac and Henry A. Kissinger are given their own entries, but there is none for E.B. White or Adlai E. Stevenson.

"The Reader's Companion to American History," edited by Foner and Garraty, Columbia University professors and authors, is sponsored by the Society of American Historians, an organization that encourages literary distinction in the writing of history and biography.

In an introduction, the editors emphasize that the encyclopedia is designed to be read for enjoyment as well as enlightenment. Remarkably, it achieves both aims.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PAKISTAN fared poorly at the NEC World Championships in Yokohama, Japan, but they held the strong Brazilian team to a 15-15 tie with the help of the diagramed deal. Gabriel Chagas for Brazil took an optimistic shot at slam, and might have succeeded but for a well-judged opening lead by Zia Mahmood in the West position.

The obvious opening lead was a spade, which would have been ruffed. South would then have had two choices of play. He could play for a defender to have a doubleton diamond king, take out trumps and then run the hearts, an approach that would have succeeded; or he could play for a club ruff, which would have failed.

However, South was given no chance. Judging that South's unusual bidding, with a non-forcing three-club bid followed by a jump to slam, indicated that he was well prepared for a spade lead and had a partial fit in hearts, West led a heart. South won in his hand and tried the ace and another diamond. When the king appeared, South was ready to take 12 tricks, but on winning the diamond king, West led another heart, cutting South's communications. Given East's trump and the lack of entries to the board, the hearts could no longer be run.

The slam had to fail, and Pakistan gained 12 imps when its North-South pair played three no-trump successfully.

NORTH (D)
♠ K 8 5 2
♡ A Q 9 3 2
◇ 9 8 6
♣ J 9

WEST	EAST
♠ J 8 7 3	♠ A Q 10 6 4
♡ 7 5 4	♡ 10 8 6
◇ K 4	◇ J 10 8
♣ Q 7 4 3	♣ 10 8

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ K J
◇ A Q 7 5 3 2
♣ A K 6 5 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 ◇	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

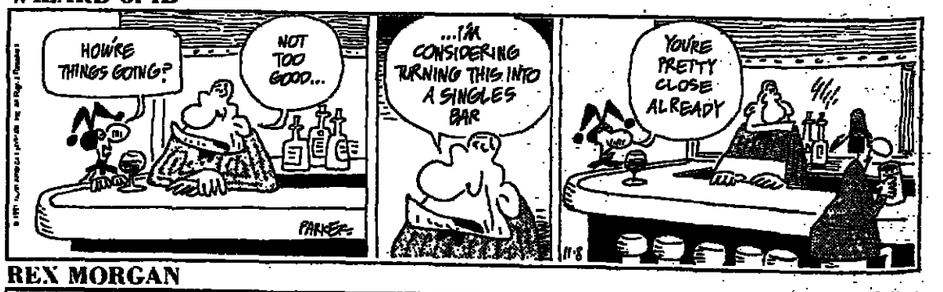
West led the heart four.

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

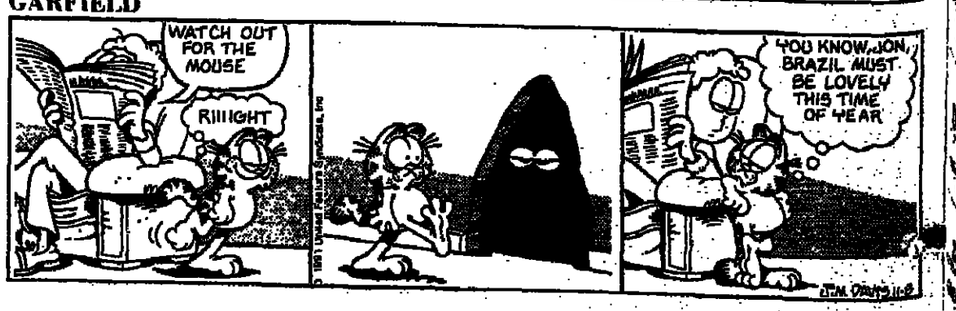
CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID



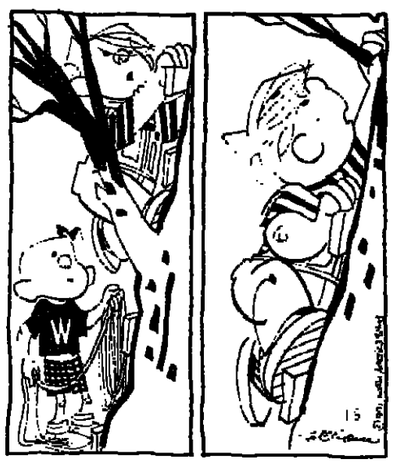
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YIRNB

TULXE

RODAFE

JERPUM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BEIGE ENJOY SCURVY FAULTY
Answer: People who are truly "polished" never cast this—"REFLECTIONS"

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Bagwell Moves Up As NL's Top Rookie

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Jeff Bagwell made the most of his second chance with the Houston Astros.

When he failed to unseat third baseman Ken Caminiti in spring training, the Astros moved Bagwell to first base. He capped his rookie season on Wednesday by being named the National League Rookie of the Year.

Bagwell led NL rookies with a .294 average, 163 hits, 15 home runs, 26 doubles and 82 runs batted in.

Pittsburgh first baseman Orlando Merced was a distant second in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Bagwell got 23 of a possible 24 first-place votes, finishing with 118 points.

Merced, who hit .275 with 10 homers and 50 RBIs, received 53 points. He was followed by St. Louis outfielder Ray Lankford with 28 points. Atlanta first baseman Brian Hunter was fourth with seven points.

"I never thought I'd do that well," said Bagwell, who moved from Double A to the major leagues. "I got lucky. I got a chance to play, and that was the main thing. After you get the chance, you've got to do well."

As for the move to first, Bagwell said, "I'd love to play first base the rest of my life."

The Astros obtained Bagwell from the Red Sox on Aug. 31, 1990, for reliever Larry Andersen, who left Boston to sign as a free agent with San Diego. Bagwell played for Boston's Double A team at New Britain in 1990 and earned Eastern League most valuable player honors.

NL Rookie of the Year

Voting, with first-, second- and third-place votes and total points on a 5-3-1 basis:

Player	1st	2d	3d	Tot
Jeff Bagwell, Hou	23	1	—	118
Orlando Merced, Pit	1	13	9	53
Ray Lankford, Stl	—	7	7	28
Brian Hunter, Atl	—	1	4	7
Bret Barberie, Mon	—	1	—	3
Wes Chamberlain, Phi	—	—	3	3
Chuck McElroy, Chi	—	1	—	3
Mike Stanton, Atl	—	—	1	1

Previous Winners

(One player was selected as Major League Rookie of the Year in 1947 and 1948, naming a player from each league began in 1949.)

1947 — Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn; 1948 — Alvin Dark, Boston; 1949 — Don Newcombe, Brooklyn; 1950 — Sam Jethroe, Boston; 1951 — Willie Mays, New York; 1952 — Joe Black, Brooklyn; 1953 — Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn; 1954 — Wally Moon, St. Louis; 1955 — Bill Virdon, St. Louis; 1956 — Frank Robinson, Cincinnati; 1957 — Jack Sanford, Philadelphia; 1958 — Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco; 1959 — Willie McCovey, San Francisco;

1960 — Frank Howard, Los Angeles; 1961 — Billy Williams, Chicago; 1962 — Ken Hubbs, Chicago; 1963 — Pete Rose, Cincinnati; 1964 — Richie Allen, Philadelphia; 1965 — Jim Lefebvre, Los Angeles; 1966 — Tommy Helms, Cincinnati; 1967 — Tom Seaver, New York; 1968 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnati; 1969 — Ted Sizemore, Los Angeles;

1970 — Carl Morton, Montreal; 1971 — Earl Williams, Atlanta; 1972 — Jon Matlack, New York; 1973 — Gary Matthews, San Francisco; 1974 — Bake McBride, St. Louis; 1975 — John Montefusco, San Francisco; 1976 — Pat Zachry, Cincinnati, and Butch Metzger, San Diego, tie; 1977 — Andre Dawson, Montreal; 1978 — Bob Horner, Atlanta; 1979 — Rick Sutcliffe, Los Angeles;

1980 — Steve Howe, Los Angeles; 1981 — Fernando Valenzuela, Los Angeles; 1982 — Steve Sax, Los Angeles; 1983 — Darryl Strawberry, New York; 1984 — Dwight Gooden, New York; 1985 — Vince Coleman, St. Louis; 1986 — Todd Worrell, St. Louis; 1987 — Benito Santiago, San Diego; 1988 — Chris Sabo, Cincinnati; 1989 — Jerome Walton, Chicago; 1990 — Dave Justice, Atlanta; 1991 — Jeff Bagwell, Houston.

Glenn Campbell/Reuters

NOT HIS DAY: First, John McEnroe learned he had been left off the U.S. team that will face France in the Davis Cup final, then he went out Wednesday in Birmingham, England, and was upset by Germany's Alexander Mronz, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3. He received a code violation for ball abuse, confronted a woman line judge, called umpire Richard Kaufman "pathetic," shouted at spectators, said he likely will retire in a year — then called his omission the U.S. team's "loss."

For Arazi, the Race Continues

The Sport in Europe Leads U.S. by a Nose

By Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When leaders of the U.S. thoroughbred breeding industry created the Breeders' Cup, they dreamed that it would become not only this country's most important day of racing but a true world-championship event. Now that they have seen their wish come true, they may be regretting it. Saturday's races at Churchill Downs were the most vivid demonstration yet of Europe's ascendancy, and America's corresponding decline, in world racing.

Three of the seven Breeders' Cup stakes were won by foreign invaders — the brilliant 2-year-old Arazi, the turf specialist Miss Alleged and the sprinter Sheikh Albadou. The latter horse provided the greatest shock, because he was able to beat the U.S. best at a quintessentially American game: running six furlongs on the dirt. And the Europeans' success came despite the fact that their two best horses this season, the 3-year-olds Generous and Suave Dancer, stayed home.

Why have the Europeans become so formidable? One reason is that their trainers have recognized that their grass runners can make the transition to dirt racing if they have the right kind of preparation. Europe now has many facilities for training on dirt; at France's Chantilly training center there is a left-handed dirt course built on the lines of Aqueduct. Last year, when Dayjur and Ibn Bey suffered near-misses in the Sprint and the Classic, Europeans knew they were getting close to success on the dirt.

"Dayjur and Ibn Bey really encouraged people," said English trainer Alex Scott, and he was encouraged to try his colt Sheikh Albadou on dirt. "He galloped on a sand-and-fiber surface for the last five months, and when I worked him four furlongs from a standing start in 46 25, I knew he had a chance."

European horsemen always used to disdain Americans' reliance on the stopwatch in training, but they are learning how to play that game.

However, the main reason for the European success is more fundamental than their training methods: They have the best horses.

Since the late 1970s, foreign buyers have dominated the major U.S. yearling sales-first the Briton Robert Sangster, then the Maktoum brothers of Dubai. The sellers were delighted to collect windfall profits as the prices for yearlings skyrocketed, but they were sending abroad the thoroughbred genes that would be the foundation of Europe's present success.

In 1984, for instance, the Maktoums bought a son of the brilliant American stallion Danzig for $675,000 at the Keeneland sale. The colt, named Green Desert, became a top sprinter and then retired to stud at one of the Maktoums' farms in England. From his first crop he sired Sheikh Albadou. And when Sheikh Albadou retires, he will almost certainly stand in England, too.

In 1981 Sangster paid $800,000 for an American-bred son of Nijinsky whom he named Caerleon. The colt won the French Derby, and then stayed in Europe for a career at stud at Sangster's farm in Ireland. Caerleon sired Generous, the much-acclaimed English Derby winner this year. Having been retired, he will stand at stud in England, too.

And now the most exciting racehorse that North America has seen in years is already planning to return for Europe. Arazi, who made such a spectacular move to win the Breeders' Cup Juvenile, was bred in Kentucky (as was Turf winner Miss Alleged) and is owned by an American. But Sheikh Mohammed al Maktoum made Al Paulson an irresistible offer for a half-interest in the colt, and industry sources say the reason for the purchase was to ensure that Arazi would stand at stud in Europe when he retires.

"Many people think that Europe is going to dominate America in racing," said Bill Oppenheim, editor of the newsletter Racing Update, but he offered a dissent to this theory. He pointed out that the scope of the U.S. thoroughbred industry is so much larger than Europe's — with eight times as many races, eight times as many foals and mares — that Americans have strength in numbers. Wealthy foreign owners like the Maktoums are establishing U.S. racing and breeding operations because of the opportunities here.

Nevertheless, it is hard for observers of U.S. racing to suppress the sense that the quality of this country's horses has been declining ever since the Europeans started to dominate American yearling sales. In contrast to the 1970s, the so-called "decade of champions," the whole decade of the 1980s produced few thoroughbreds who were recognized as great champions. The 1990 horse of the year, Criminal Type, was bred in Kentucky by Calumet Farm but began his career overseas, and In Excess, probably the country's best runner this year, was a European castoff.

The ultimate indictment of America's racehorses this season may come in the horse-of-the-year balloting. Many voters will cast their ballots for a European runner, Arazi, as America's champion, because they can't find a single U.S. horse who deserves the honor.

● Nihilator, a standardbred who dazzled harness racing fans much as the thoroughbred Secretariat dazzled fans of flat racing, on Wednesday was humanely destroyed in Columbus, Ohio. Nihilator was suffering from laminitis, the incurable hoof disease that struck down Secretariat two years ago. No harness horse ever raced faster than Nihilator, who was harness horse of the year as a 3-year-old in 1985. *(AP)*

French Colt Has Surgery

The Associated Press

VERSAILLES, Kentucky — Arazi, the early favorite for next year's Kentucky Derby after his stunning performance in winning the Breeders' Cup Juvenile, was in good shape after undergoing arthroscopic surgery to remove chips from an arthritic knee.

Co-owner Allen Paulson said Arazi had the surgery Wednesday at Paulson's Versailles farm.

The veterinarian, Larry Bramlage, "thinks he is as good as ever, if not better, and said he would bet on him if he ran in the Kentucky Derby," said Paulson. "He thinks he'd win by 20 lengths."

But the Los Angeles Times reported that in Las Vegas, the odds on the French colt winning the Kentucky Derby went from 8-5 to 5-2 with the news of the surgery.

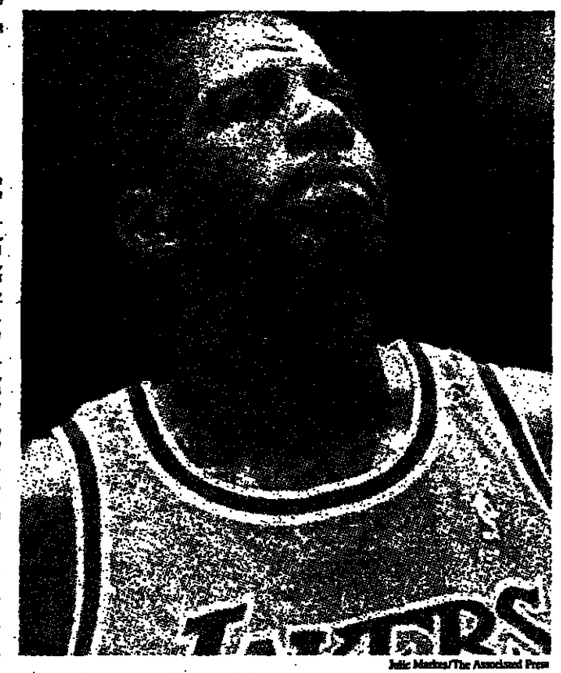
Arazi was transported to Paulson's Brookside Farm on Sunday, the day after the Breeders' Cup at Churchill Downs, for an examination of the knee.

Paulson earlier told Sporting Life, sister publication to The Racing Times, that the surgery wouldn't change racing plans for the 2-year-old colt to run in the Derby and the Epsom Derby.

Arthroscopic surgery has become routine, with horses often able to return to training six weeks after the operation.

Arazi was supposed to have been flown back to France Sunday, but instead was transported by van to Brookside. Trainer François Boutin told the Los Angeles Times that the colt has "spurs" in the knee, an early form of arthritis.

The colt will be required to stay in quarantine at the farm for 30 days and will then return to France, according to Paulson's office.



Julie Maddox/The Associated Press

Magic Johnson acknowledging the fans during a game in April after he broke the NBA record for assists in a career with 9,888.

MAGIC: *Johnson Has AIDS Virus and Is Retiring*

(Continued from page 1)

good conditioning I had is now lost."

Johnson is the most prominent athlete to be stricken with acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Jerry Smith, a former Washington Redskins' tight end in the National Football League, died from the disease after he had left football. Alan Wiggins, a former major-league second baseman with Baltimore, also died of AIDS.

On Sept. 21, Johnson was among 10 NBA players named to represent the United States in basketball at next summer's Barcelona Olympics. He had given clinics in Spain this year, and recently signed a three-year, $3 million endorsement contract there that made him a fixture on Spanish television, slapping palms with the Olympic mascot Cobi.

"There's no question in my mind that Magic is the best player in the game and the best player I've ever seen," said Boston's Larry Bird, who broke into the NBA with Johnson in 1979 and revived a league in perilous shape at the time.

"He plays the game the way I like to see people play, and the way I like to play. He passes, rebounds, leads, whatever it takes, that's what he does to win."

Johnson had been working with a physical therapist and ran two treadmill miles (3.2 kilometers) Tuesday. He had weighed 220 pounds (100 kilograms) but said he had lost weight recently.

"I haven't weighed myself," he said. "I'm scared to."

Johnson was the first selection in the 1979 NBA draft and he immediately established himself as one of the league's best players, leading the Lakers to the league championship the following spring.

Johnson became only the third player to win NCAA and NBA titles back-to-back, joining Bill Russell and Henry Bibby. He was named MVP of the Finals in 1980, 1982 and 1987.

With center Abdul-Jabbar unable to play because of injury in the sixth game of the NBA Finals against Philadelphia, Johnson came through with a storybook performance.

Playing all five positions, he had 42 points, 15 rebounds and seven assists in a 123-107 Lakers victory at the Spectrum to clinch the title.

He was selected as the MVP of the Finals, the first rookie to receive such an honor.

The Lakers reached the NBA Finals nine times in Johnson's 12 seasons, most recently last June, when they were beaten by the Chicago Bulls in five games. Johnson earned All-NBA status for the ninth time.

The Lakers won their last championship in 1988, when they became the first NBA team to win back-to-back titles since the Boston Celtics in 1969.

In his 12 NBA seasons, Johnson averaged 19.7 points, 7.3 rebounds and 11.4 assists. He was chosen in September to play for the United States in the 1992 Olympics, the first Games in which pro basketball players will be eligible.

During his trip to Paris for the McDonald's Open, Johnson looked ahead to his possible exit from the game. At the time, he thought about ending his career in Europe, possibly in Spain, and when fans in the Palais Omnisports de Paris Bercy chanted his name repeatedly, he smiled and said, "I could see myself playing here."

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

SIDELINES

Watson Is '93 U.S. Ryder Captain

PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — Tom Watson has been named captain of the 1993 U.S. Ryder Cup team, it was announced Thursday.

The 42-year-old Watson, who was passed over by captain Dave Stockton for a playing spot on this year's team, was elected to the position Wednesday in voting by PGA of America officers and board members.

The five-time British Open champion could become the first player-captain since Arnold Palmer had the dual role in 1963. Although he hasn't won on the PGA Tour since 1987, Watson could qualify for a spot on the team through the points competition.

● Paul Broadhurst steered Europe to a comfortable victory over Australaia in the opening round of the Four Tours World Championship of Golf on Thursday in Adelaide, Australia. Broadhurst beat Craig Parry by four shots in his 2-under-par 71 round, leading Europe to an 8 points to 4 victory. The United States beat Japan by the same margin. *(Reuters)*

Tattoo Taboo in Japan Golf Clubs

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Japanese golf clubs, where memberships can cost $1 million, are becoming alarmed about the presence of gangsters or thugs on their courses, according to an article in Golf Illustrated. Golf apparently has become a status symbol for the underworld — whose members wear tattoos — as much as it has for corporate Japan.

The Council to Rid Chiba Golf Courses of Gangsters recently published a pamphlet, quoted in the article, stating its case: "We will not allow gangsters to join our clubs, not allow them on our courses and we will not allow people with tattoos in our showers."

Colts Suspend Dickerson 4 Weeks

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — The winless Indianapolis Colts on Thursday suspended running back Eric Dickerson for four weeks for refusing to practice on Wednesday.

Dickerson will be fined one week's pay and suspended without pay for four weeks "for insubordination and conduct detrimental to the club," the Colts said in a news release.

For the Record

Yachts skippered by Chris Dickson of New Zealand, American John Kostecki and Italian Paul Cayard each won three races and lost one Thursday, the opening day of the Nippon Cup International Yacht Match Race in Sagami Bay, southwest of Tokyo. *(AP)*

The Fiesta Bowl has signed a contract with NBC that would boost its payout to $3 million per school if it gets the top-ranked college football team to play on New Year's Day. Fiesta officials are hoping the deal will help them get a matchup of Notre Dame and the Florida State-Miami winner, even though the Orange Bowl pays $4.2 million per team. *(AP)*

Eric Lindros, the top pick in the NHL draft who has refused to play for the Quebec Nordiques who chose him, had two goals and three assists as Team Canada routed France, 12-0, in Pralognan-la-Vanoise, France. *(AP)*

Quotable

● Rudy Washington, Drake University's basketball coach on freshman guard Aleksandar Surla of Novi Sad, Yugoslavia: "If you can take a kid who speaks Croatian and bring him to America, then put him with a team of all blacks who speak a totally different language than English, you can imagine what the young man is going through."

Tapie Pledges No 'Revolution'

Reuters

Bernard Tapie, president of Olympique Marseille, urged his team to forget its shock ouster from the European Club Champions' Cup and concentrate on retaining the French league title.

He ruled out upheaval at France's leading soccer club, a Club Champions' Cup finalist last spring, after the 2-1 loss Wednesday to Sparta Prague. Tapie pledged to stay with Marseille despite a loss of TV revenue because of the ouster.

"There is not going to be an upheaval or a revolution," said Tapie, estimating the loss at 30 million francs (almost $5 million). The French sports daily L'Equipe said it could be 80 million francs.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Washington	11	3	0	22	67	42
N.Y. Rangers	11	6	0	22	59	52
New Jersey	9	6	0	18	62	43
Pittsburgh	5	6	3	13	58	61
Philadelphia	5	6	1	11	36	37
N.Y. Islanders	4	8	2	10	53	61

Adams Division

Montreal	13	3	1	27	62	24
Hartford	6	5	2	14	43	43
Boston	4	7	2	11	46	52
Buffalo	4	8	1	9	30	44
Quebec	3	9	1	7	42	51

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	6	4	5	17	47	46
Chicago	6	6	4	16	61	60
Minnesota	7	7	1	15	48	52
Detroit	6	8	1	13	50	49
Toronto	5	10	1	11	44	54

Smythe Division

Vancouver	10	4	2	22	60	44
Los Angeles	8	3	3	19	56	50
Calgary	8	6	1	17	60	58
Winnipeg	6	6	4	16	50	57
Edmonton	6	8	2	14	49	61
San Jose	1	15	0	2	38	88

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal	1	2	1—4
N.Y. Rangers	6	1	0—1

Desjardins (4), Carbonneau (9), Lebeau (5); Amonde (9). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Vanbiesbrouck) 6-13-7—26. New York (on Rav) 9-16-8—33.

Calgary	2	0	1—3
Hartford	1	1	0—2

Reichel (9), Roberts (11), Gilmour (5); Sanderson (4), McHunter (4). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Whitmore) 14-7-16—37. Hartford (on Vernon) 9-10-8—27.

Minnesota	1	2	0—3
Toronto	2	2	0—4

Bellows (9) 3; Elliott (3), Hannan (1), Clark (8), Loiselle (3). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Fuhr) 11-7-3—21. Toronto (on Casey) 7-11-13—31.

N.Y. Islanders	2	0	1—3
Edmonton	1	4	0—5

Volek (3), King (11) 2; Tikkanen (9) 2, Dampousse (3) 2, Klima (3). Shots on goal: New York (on Irbe) 9-10-12—31. Edmonton (on Healy, Weeks) 8-14-9—31.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	3	0	1.000	—
Boston	2	2	.500	1½
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	1½
Washington	2	2	.500	1½
New Jersey	1	2	.333	2
Miami	1	2	.333	2
New York	1	2	.333	2
Detroit	2	1	.667	—
Chicago	2	2	.500	½
Indiana	2	2	.500	½
Milwaukee	2	2	.500	½
Atlanta	1	2	.333	1
Cleveland	1	2	.333	1
Charlotte	1	3	.250	1½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	3	1	.750	—
Denver	2	1	.667	½
Houston	2	1	.667	½
Utah	1	2	.333	1½
Dallas	1	3	.250	2
Minnesota	0	2	.000	2

Pacific Division

Golden State	4	0	1.000	—
L.A. Clippers	3	1	.750	1
Phoenix	2	2	.500	2
Sacramento	2	2	.500	2
L.A. Lakers	1	2	.333	2½
Seattle	1	2	.333	2½
Portland	1	3	.250	3

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago	29	34	35	34	—132
Boston	38	28	31	24	—113

Chicago: Jordan 16-26 9-9 44, Armstrong 10-17 2-2 22; Boston: Bird 13-22 4-4 30, Lewis 9-19 3-3 21. Rebounds—Chicago 50 (Cartwright 10), Boston 31 (Parish, McHale 6). Assists—Chicago 33 (Armstrong 9), Boston 28 (Bird 9).

New Jersey	33	23	29	20	—105
Philadelphia	27	29	31	20	—107

New Jersey: Coleman 10-15 6-8 27, Petrovic (Coleman 13), Philadelphia 45 (Barkley 22). Assists—New Jersey 33 (Blaylock 9), Philadelphia 16 (Dawkins 7).

Washington	18	29	12	28	— 87
Orlando	26	28	33	18	—105

Washington: Adams 6-14 8-8 23, Ellison 7-16 1-2 15, Grant 7-15 1-4 15; Orlando: Catledge 8-13 8-10 24, Anderson 8-17 2-6 19, Scott 9-18 0-0 19. Rebounds—Washington 61 (Ellison 16), Orlando 63 (Catledge 14). Assists—Washington 21 (Adams 5), Orlando 23 (Skiles 10).

Atlanta	24	31	31	16—104
Charlotte	34	29	30	21—114

Atlanta: Wilkins 5-18 11-14 21, Willis 8-13 3-3 19; Charlotte: Gill 12-18 6-6 30, Curry 9-14 0-0 19. Rebounds—Atlanta 57 (Willis 11), Charlotte 46 (Johnson 9). Assists—Atlanta 23 (Robinson 6), Charlotte 35 (Bogues 10).

Dallas	34	15	29	19—97
Minnesota	15	21	28	25—94

Dallas: Harper 11-13 2-2 26, Blackman 9-18 4-4 22; Minnesota: West 7-10 0-0 14, Campbell 3-17 7-8 13, Frank 5-7 3-4 13. Rebounds—Dallas 50 (T.Davis 14), Minnesota 49 (Spencer 9). Assists—Dallas 22 (Harper 7), Minnesota 19 (Richardson 5).

Golden State	32	24	30	34—120
Milwaukee	30	30	27	27—114

Golden State: Mullin 12-22 6-7 32, Hardaway 9-15 7-10 28; Milwaukee: Grayer 12-16 3-5 27, Ellis 9-20 1-1 20. Rebounds—Golden State 56 (Owens 7), Milwaukee 53 (Malone 8). Assists—Golden State 22 (Hardaway 9), Milwaukee 30 (Humphries 8).

Portland	28	22	22	19—	92
San Antonio	30	26	27	36—	119

Portland: Duckworth 8-16 4-5 20, Drexler 5-18 6-8 17; San Antonio: Elliott 9-11 7-8 28, D.Robinson 9-14 7-11 25. Rebounds—Portland 56 (Williams, Bryant 8), San Antonio 54 (Cummings, D.Robinson 10). Assists—Portland 21 (Porter 6), San Antonio 28 (Anderson 9).

Phoenix	16	19	28	33—	97
L.A. Clippers	38	25	29	19—	111

Phoenix: Chambers 6-14 3-4 15, Johnson 6-16 2-2 14, Knight 7-14 0-0 14; L.A. Clippers: Polynice 10-12 3-4 23, Harper 9-17 2-2 21. Rebounds—Phoenix 48 (Lang, Mustaf 6), Los Angeles 60 (Vaught 9). Assists—Phoenix 22 (Johnson 10), Los Angeles 34 (Grant 14).

Indiana	28	21	25	28—	102
Sacramento	33	32	31	24—	112

Indiana: Person 10-21 0-0 25, M.Williams 8-15 5-6 21; Sacramento: Richmond 13-24 7-7 35, Simmons 12-23 1-1 25. Rebounds—Indiana 53 (Schrempf 9), Sacramento 51 (Bonner 11). Assists—Indiana 23 (M.Williams 8), Sacramento 20 (Simmons 7).

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CLUB COMPETITIONS
Second Round, Second Leg
Wednesday's Results
CHAMPIONS' CUP

RSC Anderlecht 2, PSV Eindhoven 0
(Anderlecht advanced 3-0 on aggregate)
Arsenal 1, Benfica of Lisbon 3
(Benfica advanced 4-1 on aggregate)
IFK Goeteborg 2, Panathinaikos Athens 2
(Athens advanced 4-2 on aggregate)
FC Kaiserslautern 3, Barcelona 1
(Barcelona advanced on away goals, 3-3 agg.)
Sampdoria of Genoa 3, Kispest Budapest 1
(Samedoria advanced 4-3 on aggregate)

CUP WINNERS' CUP

FC Brugge 3, GKS Katowice 0
(FC Brugge advanced 4-0 on aggregate)
Feyenoord Rotterdam 0, FC Sion 0
(Rotterdam adv. 5-3 on penalty kicks, 0-0 agg.)
Manchester United 1, Atletico Madrid 1
(Madrid advanced 4-1 on aggregate)

UEFA CUP

Ajax Amsterdam 3, Rot-Weiss Erfurt 0
(Amsterdam advanced 5-1 on aggregate)
Boavista Porto 0, Torino 0
(Torino advanced 2-0 on aggregate)
Glasgow Celtic 1, Xamax Neuchatel 0
(Neuchatel advanced 3-2 on aggregate)
Liverpool 3, Auxerre 0
(Liverpool advanced 3-2 on aggregate)
Real Madrid 1, FC Utrecht 0
(Real Madrid advanced 4-1 on aggregate)

Thursday's Result

UEFA CUP

Torpedo Moscow 0, Sigma Olomouc 0
(Sigma advanced 3-0 on aggregate)

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
MILWAUKEE—Named Brian Small director of baseball administration.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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OBSERVER

When the Polls Quack

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Among the many terrifying and shabby facts of modern life is the fact that our rulers never make a move without taking a public-opinion poll. In Ronald Reagan's favor let it be noted that sometimes at least he preferred the astrologer's counsel to the guidance of the poll-taker.

In this he was attuned to the wisdom of the ancients who pondered chicken entrails as well as the flight patterns of birds and asked advice of the Cumaean Sibyl, the Delphic Oracle and other such frauds before undertaking new adventures in statecraft and war.

For predicting the course of human behavior, quacks may be no more dependable than scientists, but a statesman relying on the latest chicken-entrail readings is apt to be less sure of himself than one under the influence of scientifically calibrated instrumentation, hence more likely to think for himself, which, after all, is what we're paying him for.

□

These reflections are prompted by the latest poll stating that a large majority of the population disapproves of the U. S. Congress.

And who elects this Congress of which a large majority of the population disapproves? Of course: a large majority of the population. Since the Congress then reflects the people who elect it, is the poll telling us that a large majority of Americans are fed up with themselves? Incapable of making choices that don't disgust them?

Of course not. The poll isn't telling us anything unless you think it news that public opinion about Congress hasn't changed from public opinion reflected 110 years ago in Eugene Field's observation: "Some statesmen go to Congress and some go to jail. It is the same thing, after all."

Being sick and tired of Congress is a traditional and honorable American state of mind, and not doing anything about it is as American as not getting carried away by gun-control fanatics every time a mass murderer lets off a heavy load of psychic steam by mowing down a dozen people or so.

Congress may hate these mass murders, but it is never stampeded by them into assaulting the constitutional right to bear the weapons that make them such an easy option for the aggrieved and maladjusted. In the same way, every two years Americans, though fed up with Congress, refuse to be stampeded into electing a new one and vote to reelect 95 percent of the membership.

There are several explanations for this, none flattering to the kind of Americans who get surveyed by the poll-taker. One is that these disgusted masses who are fed up with Congress are fed up with everybody's congressmen but their own, so they keep electing him.

□

Another is that once somebody gets elected to Congress the corrupt system of financing so vital to American campaigns makes it impossible for an outsider to beat him; in other words, Americans can't bear to vote against anybody coarse, tasteless and brutal enough to subject them to an overwhelming assault of television commercials.

President Bush's approval by polled America is down too. Presidential popularity polls yo-yo up and down with the flow of events. With war, they rise in the usual opening surge of patriotic zeal; with unemployment, they fall, and fall, and fall.

We are now in the unemployment phase. Until it ends, count on it, the Bush yo-yo will keep dropping unless a war comes along. If Iraq's Saddam Hussein is aware of the way American politics works, he might sensibly stop asking for a punch in the nose unless the American economy improves before next November.

That it might not improve before next November must be more than the Bush people can bear to contemplate. Another year in these doldrums would leave the invincible Bush looking so vincible that it might even breathe life into the Democratic Party.

Before this could happen, of course, somebody articulate and with a few ideas would have to tell the Democratic Party who it was, what it stood for and what it wanted the country to become. At present, at the Washington level, it is only an association of office-seekers, which stands for getting its members elected, and which wants the country to become a place that will quit electing Republican presidents and now and then choose the occasional Democrat.

New York Times Service

Shooting of 'JFK' Is a Whodunit in Itself

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Twenty-eight years after the killing of John F. Kennedy, a film by Oliver Stone about the assassination has touched off a wave of controversy and accusations involving both the movie's conclusions and the way the film was made.

With Stone working virtually round-the-clock to complete the three-hour movie, which is scheduled to be released in the United States Dec. 20, movie executives say that the project, "JFK," starring Kevin Costner, will be the most widely discussed movie of the Christmas season.

Hollywood is nervous about the season because an array of expensive films, like "JFK," are being released, while box office receipts have plummeted over the last year. The film's producers are plainly uneasy about the audience reaction to "JFK."

At issue in the film, written by Stone and Zachary Sklar, is the contention that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy and that the Warren Commission was wrong in its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The fact that the movie, budgeted at $35 million to $40 million, features Costner, one of the top stars in Hollywood, and is supported by one of the more prestigious studios, Warner Brothers, adds considerable weight to the impact of the film's thesis, which presents the killing as a conspiracy but does not pinpoint the conspirators.

Costner plays Jim Garrison, the district attorney of New Orleans in the late 1960s, whose investigation and assertions about a conspiracy were, critics said, fraudulent and driven by a desire for publicity.

"We describe the forces at play at that time," Stone said in a telephone interview. "From those forces you can draw your own conclusion. We deal to a large degree with why Kennedy was killed and the policy splits then about Cuba, Vietnam and Laos."

Stone, who won an Academy Award for "Platoon," a Vietnam War film, said the conspirators were left ambiguous.

"I hope people will respond," he said. "I think people smell a rat

The Associated Press

Oliver Stone directing "JFK" on location in Dallas; Kevin Costner as Jim Garrison.

in the Warren Commission. My film certainly opens the floorboards and looks into the vipers' nest and raises serious questions about the Warren Commission. Whether you accept my conclusion is not the point. We want people to examine this."

Asked if he was nervous about the impact of the film on the United States, Stone replied: "Am I scared? Yes, I'm scared."

Beyond the questions about the film's assertions, which have been criticized for months in The Washington Post, Time magazine and other publications, are controversy about what Stone's critics call the use of muscle to thwart potentially competitive films about the assassination from appearing at the same time as his own movie.

For Stone, who relishes controversy but prides himself for his tolerance for freedom of expression, the accusations rankle.

The main allegation is that Stone and his agents, the Creative Artists Agency, tried to thwart production of "Libra," a film based on the Don DeLillo novel about Oswald. Stone and the agency strongly deny any such efforts were made.

"Oliver Stone wanted to make sure he had the only movie coming out on the assassination, and he did what he had to do to insure that," said Dale Pollock, president of A&M films, which owns the film rights to the DeLillo book, which is a fictional exploration of Oswald.

After considerable turmoil over the production of "Libra," the film is expected to start production in April and is to be directed by John Malkovich, the actor.

It is the contention of Pollock and several others at the independent company that the "Libra" film was virtually in place when it unraveled under pressure.

Pollock said that after the film's original director, Jonathan Demme, dropped out, a second director, Phil Joanou, a rising 29-year-old filmmaker, became involved in the project.

But after Stone had a conversation with Joanou — the two men are clients of the Creative Artists Agency — the young director dropped out.

At the same time, Home Box Office, which expressed interest in the project, also dropped out, largely because HBO is owned by Time Warner, HBO said. Warner Brothers is producing "JFK."

Stone and the Creative Artists Agency deny that any pressure was put on Joanou. And Joanou said: "This whole thing has been blown way out of proportion. I was sent the script of 'Libra.' I found the subject matter interesting. I was toying with the idea."

But after reading a rewritten version of the screenplay, Joanou said, "I felt this wasn't the right film for me."

The director said that he had met Stone but that they largely discussed an upcoming project together, "Panama," about the Noriega regime.

"On 'Libra,'" Joanou said, "the only thing we discussed was whether Oswald was the lone assassin. Oliver feels he wasn't. Everyone thinks Oliver prevented 'Libra' from getting made. It's the most absurd thing I've ever heard."

A widely heard report was that the Creative Artists Agency called HBO to stop the film, but Robert Cooper, a senior vice president of HBO Pictures, said that although the company considered doing it, "we heard our sister company, Warner's, was releasing 'JFK' in December and at that point we realized it was foolish to compete." The Creative Artists Agency also denies putting pressure on HBO.

Stone has also been embroiled in a dispute involving a third film connected to the assassination.

The movie, "Ruby," starring Danny Aiello as Jack Ruby, was filmed in Dallas and was to be released early next year.

Its producer, Joni Sighvatsson, and director, John Mackenzie, have contended that Stone made sure that any film project about the assassination would not have access to key Dallas locations or be able to hire actors used in "JFK" until long after the Stone film was released.

The movie is being produced by Propaganda Films, which has made successful commercials and film videos and David Lynch's "Wild at Heart."

Stone vehemently denies these charges and says the criticisms come from "cry-baby sources."

Speaking of the Ruby film as well as "Libra," he says, "I can't tell you how many pictures I've been beaten out of. I wanted to do a civil rights movie, but Alan Parker got there first with 'Mississippi Burning.' I don't cry over it. This is a very competitive business."

PEOPLE

Some Dream Casting For a Sonny-Cher Film

Sonny Bono has some casting ideas if his autobiography, "And the Beat Goes On," is made into a movie. Kevin Costner, he thinks, would be just right to play him. And to show that there are no hard feelings, Bono told USA Weekend, his former wife, Cher, could be played by Roseanne Arnold.

□

Oliver North was autographing copies of his new book, "Under Fire," at Dickson's Bible and Book Supply store in Royal Oak, Michigan, when three Federal Bureau of Investigation agents showed up with a subpoena from Lawrence Walsh, the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair. As the agents were leaving, North shouted, "Hey guys, are you getting out of here without buying a book?" North said the subpoena orders him to appear in federal court in Washington Friday morning. He didn't specify the nature of the questioning but an assistant said it's probably related to the trial of former national security adviser John Poindexter. The FBI agents bought no books.

□

Boos and shouts of "rubbish!" greeted the reopening of the Royal Opera House after a two-week strike. The audience liked the singers in Giacomo Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," led by the American tenor Richard Leech. But it drew the line at the modern-dress production of the first performance at Covent Garden since 1927 of the opera about the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of Huguenots in France in 1572. The British stage director John Dew, in his Royal Opera debut, put the 16th-century assassins into modern battledress and the feuding Roman Catholic and Protestant mobs wore cheerleader outfits with baseball caps and T-shirts.

□

A judge in New York ordered the fashion designer Mary McFadden — for the second time — to pay her estranged husband $600 a week in temporary support. State Supreme Court Justice Edward Lehner told McFadden, 53, to make back payments plus interest to Kobie Yohanan, 23. The couple, married in 1989, are involved in a stormy divorce. She has described him as a homosexual "toy boy" and he has depicted her as an abusive drunk who liked kinky sex.

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Peter Jankowitsch, Minister of State for European Integration & Development Cooperation, Austria
Gunnar L Johansson, Chairman, Federation of Swedish Industries, Stockholm

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Prof Dr Norbert Walter, Chief Economist, Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION IN THE NEW EUROPE
Jan Carlzon, President & Chief Executive Officer, The SAS Group, Stockholm

THE MACRO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF NEW EXCHANGE RATE REGIMES IN FINLAND, NORWAY & SWEDEN
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THE SOCIAL DIMENSION
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THE NORDIC COUNTRIES & THEIR INVESTMENT STRATEGIES
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